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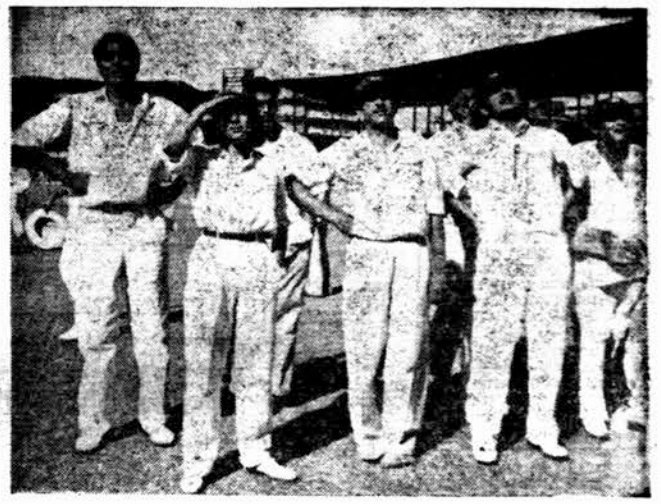
STELLAR CRICKET

Left to right: Nalini Jayavant, Nimme, Begum Para and Nargis.



Right to left: Randhir, Suresh, Rajkapur, Nargis and another.

David and Suraiya

Right down from Governor Raja Maharaj Singh, Bombay flocked to Brabourne Stadium when Movie Stars staged a cricket match to swell the coffers of charities funds.

Ranjan of 'Mangala' and Randhir.

Nargis with The Cup

Director Sohrab Modi (Minerva)

Nalini Jayavant with the bat autographed by Pandit Nehru, which was auctioned for Rs. 1,000.

Raj Kapur 'carries' the bat

—Photos: Republic

Nehru And Mrs. Pandit In American Poll

SEE PAGE 4

The Shavian Revolution

BY J. SAXENA

THERE are many ways of looking at Shaw, and there are many more ways of explaining him away. One might look at him as an odd social phenomena; he started life when Carlyle was still perorating, and Darwin blew the cob-webs while he was at school; Marx, Ibsen, atomic energy, Lenin and the revolution, Fascism and the UNO, Shaw saw all these.

One might call him the social conscience of his age writing with a definite end in view to abolish poverty or the censor or to turn medicine into a public-service. And he was conscience and clown, prophet and playboy, the giant and the oddity of the age who had the gumption to assert that he had a solution for every problem under the sun. It was the certainty of Shaw, his moral and social faith which never wavered and which alarmed men more than his quirks and shakes which he called his ideas. One might dub him as the appendage of later Victorianism in the tradition of Dickens and Arnold with a horror of Philisitinism, hypocrisy, folly and heartlessness and who goes back in time to the ideas of Shelley and Godwin.

But whether you like him or not you cannot ignore him, he hits you in the face, kicks you on the shins and makes you on the whole look foolish.

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And any of these views may be, can be, and probably are right. He was a curious mixture of the mountebank and the prophet. He began as a Victorian but turned out to be an avowed enemy of Victorianism. He was definitely a lover of humanity though he had very little compunction for the suffering involved in the trial-and-error methods of the Life-Force. He loved Wagner, and yet claimed that he was the most unromantic and unsentimental of men and then went on to write the beautiful and poetic last Act of Candida and lapsed into poetry when he created the character of Jennifer Dubedat in the Doctor's Dilemma. He made a spirited attack against medicine and on science as a whole for the inartistic magnitude of its lies, but he tamely accepted the rather slipshod statistics of the Fabian Society.

Indeed one of the alarming qualities of Shaw was his ruthless consistency. He never doubted, never wavered, never paused even when he faced the greatest debacle of his life. Wagner gave way to the subtleties of Schonberg and Hindemith: the drama of idea was defeated by Christopher Fry

The man who hated war lived through two world-upheavals and died facing the prospect of a third one. The Welfare-State came within his life-time and yet it did not bring the promised millienium. And yet Shaw remained the happy rebel without any sense of guilt or wistful regrets for the beliefs he had abandoned.

Unlike Mark Rutherford or Matthew Arnold he never felt sorry for his faith or lack of faith.

Though his brand of Socialism was petering out, and the man who did not believe in the class-war faced the terrible division within his own camp, and though he was constantly attacked from both sides, he continued to believe in humanity. The virus of Fabianism was wearing thin, the removal of poverty had not brought about the regeneration of Man and the transition from Victorianism to modernism was on the verge of destroying the very basis of Shavian sanity. And yet Shaw maintained his sense of compassion, because he hated cruelty and injustice. Philistinism, hypocrisy and heartlessness much more than he loved his simple cut-and-dried intellectual formulae.

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The Shavian revolution was achieved by tricks of legerdemain, by ballyhas by using the publicity-stunts of a company-promoter rather than a thinker. And much of Shaw's work is merely brilliant

(Continued On Page 23)

'YOU'RE LOOKING THE WRONG WAY'

Wood in 'The Richmond News Leader'

WEEK-END FUN

"Here," said Johnny to his father, "is my report card. And here," he added triumphantly, "is an old one of yours I found in the attic."

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Father: "Mabel, that young man of yours stays too late when he calls. Hasn't your mother something to say to you about that?"

Mabel: "Yes, father—mother says men haven't changed a bit."

●

An admiral— a stickler for uniform — stopped opposite a very portly sailor whose medal ribbon was an inch or so too low. Fixing the man with his eye, the admiral asked: "Did you get that medal for eating, my man?"

On the man replying "No, sir," the admiral rapped out:

"Then why the deuce do you wear it on your stomach?"

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Mother with three children, all on the way to a pantomime matinee, found a bus-top seat for the smallest child next to a nun. He gazed at the nun open-mouthed for a moment but was soon chatting away.

When they reached their destination Mother thanked the Sister for her patience, and hoped Jeremy had not been a nuisance and hoped Jeremy had not been a nuisance.

"Not at all," the nun replied, smiling.

"But, please, never tell him I'm not really a penguin!"

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"Don't worry about rats, madam," the pet-store salesman assured his customer. "That dog is the best rat-catcher in the country."

At this moment the woman screamed. A rat was strolling casually across the store.

Minutes later, when some of her composure was restored, she asked. "Why didn't your dog go after him? I thought he was supposed to be such a good rat-catcher."

"He is," nooded the salesman smugly. "Just let a strange rat come in!"

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Police raided a private club where four men sat round a table apparently playing poker. The police sternly questioned each man.

"You're playing cards in defiance of the law," they told the first man.

"Not me," he replied. "I just sat down for a talk."

"You're playing cards in defiance of the law," they shouted at the second man.

"Me," he replied "you got me all wrong. I'm a stranger here."

"And you're playing cards, etc.," they told the third man.

"Not me," he answered. "I'm just waiting for the King and Queen."

The police then stared at the fourth man holding a pack of cards in his hands. "Well, anyway, you're playing cards," they exlaimed.

"Me playing cards?" he repeated. "With whom?"

Bachelor (dreamily): "Sometimes I yearn for the peace and comfort of married life."

Married Friend (wistfully): "I always do."

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"So you like having children about the house, uncle?"

"Yes. I think they make the place so nice and beautiful when they've gone to bed."

●

The wife of recently-married Aberdonian had undergone an operation for appendicitis. A day or two after the operation her husband was having a whisky with the doctor, who in a moment of forgetfulness mentioned that the operation should have taken place two or three years earlier. The Scotsman thereupon sent the bill to his fathrin-law.

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The proprietor of a tobacconist's in New York was worried. A competitor was attracting crowds by employing a beautiful Spanish girl to sit in his window and roll cigars meanwhile "giving the eye" to the men outside.

Then the other man had his idea. The next morning a luscious blonde was rolling cigars in his window—but with the back to the window. There was soon a crowd—inside the shop.

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A pretty girl stopped a well-known actor outside the theatre and asked for his autograph. She had a short chat with him, gave him a charming smile, and left.

Next day he received a letter from the "fan.". She reminded him of their "romantic meeting," and added "To mark the occasion, could you oblige me with a couple of seats?"

The actor replied: "I should love to send you two seats as a memento but, unfortunately, I find upon examination that they are all screwed down."

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When the late Adolph Ochs was running the New York 'Times' one of his pressmen named Carr was the proud father of eight children. He dutifully reported every birth to Mr. Ochs personally and was rewarded each time with a bonus of 50 dollars. One morning he appeared before Mr Ochs again hat in hand and announced cheerfully, "Well, sir, my wife has just presented me with an other little Carr."

Mr. Ochs produced the expected 50 dollars and said drily, "Might I suggest that you make this new little Carr the caboose?"

●

A woman one morning stormed indignantly: "I'm so mad at Jim I don't know what to do!"

"Why?"

"Last night I dreamed that some blonde hussy was flirting with him and he was purring like a kitten."

"Oh, Helen it was only a dream," said her friend.

"Well," she exploded, "if he acts like that in my dreams, what in the world do you suppose he does in his"

A Literary Rebel

BY GERALD W. JOHNSON

IT is blood-curdling even to imagine the rage of Sinclair Lewis if anyone had intimated to him that his basic philosophy was drawn from "A Child's Garden of Verses." Yet in the opening chapter of "Babbitt," describing early morning in Zenith when Mr. Babbitt rose, showered, shaved, dressed, and breakfasted and drove to his office, taking a childish and innocent pride in the deftness with which he parked his Buick in a narrow space, there is a passage describing what else had happened in Zenith during the night just past—birth, death, triumph, calamity, high tragedy, and crashing melodrama when a drab, full of cocaine, drew a pistol from her handbag and casually shot her lover across the table. All this was unknown to Mr. Babbitt and would not have interested him much if it had been known. What interested him was the skill with which he parked his car, writes the author in "New Republic"

Mr. Babbitt was, on the whole, an unhappy man and the insertion of the passage is an intimation of why he was unhappy. He was bored, and he was bored because he didn't know what was going on right under his nose. Without benefit of rhyme, Lewis was re-asserting:

The world is so full of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings

Probably, he would never have said "happy," but he would have said 'interested', which is as close an approach to happiness as a realist is likely to make. Lewis was a crusader against dullness and an assault upon dullness is the significance of Stevenson's couplet.

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Lewis turned out 21 books—sufficient evidence that he wrote a lot of bilge. A man who wrote 21 masterpieces would be four or five ahead of William Shakespeare. But "Main Street," "Babbitt", "Arrowsmith," "Slmer Gantry" and "Dadsworth" were social documents with a definite effect upon public opinion at the time; and they are likely to remain a permanent part of the social history of the United States. A man who has produced five novels that really meant something to his own generation in an extra-ordinary man indeed, one sure to be remembered for a long time.

The craftsmanship of these books is a matter of interest mainly to professors of English literature and to aspiring novelists. Lewis observed exactly, reported accurately, and checked, rechecked compared and verified with the diligence of the dreariest German pedant who ever pursued a subjunctive through nine centuries and 900 volumes.

But this was part of the mechanics of his trade. He worked hard. He worked harder than most of us can even conceive of working. But it wasn't industry that won him the Nobel prize. It wasn't industry that made him master of the American imagination for a decade or so.

The magic was an eloquence that arose from a source deeper than syntax and the rules of prosody. Because everyone recognized his own thoughts and his own words in the pages of Sinclair Lewis he was dubbed a realist, and some quirk of the literary mind holds that to be the antithesis of romanticist. But the terms are not exclusive. "Tom Sawyer" was realism. "David Harum" was realism. "Main Street" reported the idiosyn-crasies of Gopher Prairie no more faithfully than those two books recorded the quirks and oddities of Missouri and upstate New York. But because they are placid and good-humoured we list them in a different category

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...Lewis was unhappily, and was indignant because he was unhappy. His indignation betrays his essential romanticism. If he had been a realist of the stripe of, say, Montaigne, he might have been just as unhappy, but he would not

(Continued On Page 23)

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UNSOLVED MYSTERY

An unsolved mystery of the African jungles is the 'agogwe', or "little furry men". These creatures are said to be shaped like humans, but are only four feet high and are covered with fur. Captain W. Hichens, late of the Intelligence and Administrative Services of East Africa, relates the following interesting experience he had with 'agogwe':

While waiting in a forest glade for a man-eater, I saw two small, brown, furry creatures come from the dense forest on one side of the glade and disappear into the thickets on the other. They were like little men, about four feet high, walking upright, but clad in russet hair. The native hunter with me gaped in mingled fear and amazement. They were, he said, 'agogwe', the little furry men whom one does not see once in a lifetime. I made desperate efforts to find them, but without avail in that wellnigh impenetrable forest. They may have been monkeys, but, if so, they were not ordinary monkeys, or baboons, or any other kind found in Tanganyika."

Pre-Historic Beasts On Himalayas?

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African Jungles And Swamps May Yet Give Us Some

A STORY came out of India recently that a 'dinotherium' had been seen in the Himalayas. Were the report true it would herald a zoological discovery of the first magnitude.

'Dinotherium' means literally "terrible beast". Fossil remains indicate that 'dinotheria' were larger than any living elephant and possessed a pair of huge tusks which curved downwards, writes Frank W. Lane in the 'Courier'.

Yet it is most unlikely that this spectacle will ever be seen behind the bars of a zoo.

If the report of the 'dinotherium's' recent appearance was true it would mean that these fearsome beasts did not become extinct many thousands of years ago, as all responsible zoologists believe, but that a small number at least have lived somewhere in the Himalayas right down to the present time.

Africa's Quota

This sensational report raises once again the interesting question whether there are in the world any fair-sized animals still awaiting discovery and a scientific name.

Since this century began the continent of Africa alone has given up three new large wild animals—the bongo antelope, the okapi and the giant forest hog—which the white man had never known before, except by stories from the natives.

One of these days another new Australian animal is going to be officially christened, and that is a large tiger-cat, which lives in North Queensland. For some eighty years there have been reports of its existence, both from the aborigines and white people. The best account of this "mystery" comes from the well-known Australian writer and traveller, Ion Idriess. He spent many years in its haunts and writes:

"In York Peninsula we have a tiger-cat that stands as high as a medium-sized dog. Its body is lithe and sleek and beautifully striped in black and grey. Its pads are armed with lance-like claws of great tearing strength.

"My introduction to this beauty was one day when I heard a series of snarls from the long buffalo-grass skirting a swamp. On peering through the grass I saw a full-grown kangaroo backed up against a tree. A streak of black and grey shot towards the 'roo's throat, then seemed to twist in the air, and the kangaroo slid to earth.

"In my surprise I incautiously rustled the grass, and the great cat ceased the feast that it had promptly started upon, stood perfectly still over its victim, and for ten seconds returned me gaze for gaze.

Then the skin wrinkled back from the nostrils, its white fangs gleamed and a low growl issued from its throat. I went backwards and lost no time in getting out of the entangling grass."

From South America

South America is one of the most likely places in the world to contain creatures unknown to science. It contains vast tracts of jungle which no white man has ever explored. It was here, in 1925, that Colonel Fawcett endeavoured to find a Lost World, and kept the world guessing on the fate which overtook him.

There are stories of an anthropoid ape which lives in the deepest jungles of South America—a continent where no anthropoid apes are known to exist.

Men working on the Araguaya river which flows near the Matto Grosso, tell of a large, mysterious animal which kills cattle, and leaves a footprint in sand like that of a man, but twenty-one inches long.

Nandi Bear

Although other continents have their alleged new animals, it is Africa which is credited with the greatest number. Most famous of Africa's mystery beasts is the socalled Nandi bear said to live in areas around the Congo.

No bears are known to exist in the wild state in Africa today, but there did live in the prehistoric past a creature answering generally to descriptions of the Nandi bear.

From the various reports it appears to look something like a giant hyena, has a bear-like gait, sometimes gives voice with a terrifying roar, is very strong and is a fearless killer of man and beast.

The natives firmly believe in the existence of the bear. And it is well to remember that the natives who today describe strange beasts not yet recognised by science are the same people who told of the okapi, the bongo and other little-known creatures before they, too, were officially accepted by professional zoologists.

In The Swamps

There have been stories from different parts of Africa of large creatures which inhabit lakes and swamps. The late Sir Clement Hill for example, described how he saw on the Victoria-Nyanza an unknown animal rise up from the water and attempt to seize the native look-out on the prow of a steamer.

Sir Clement, attracted by the man's cry, noticed that the creature had a long powerful neck, a small head, and that it swam fast with its forepart well out of the water. The natives who saw maintained that it was what they called a "lau", a mystery animal which crops up again and again in African travel books.

The swamps of Africa are among the most likely places to contain large unknown animals. These swamps cover vast areas, thousands of square miles of which have never been explored, and many parts of which have never been visited.

As an indication of what these swamps may contain in the way of zoological treasure trove, consider the sight vouchsafed to three loyal subjects of the late King Lewanika, of the Barotse.

He was greatly interested in the animals of his kingdom and was particularly intrigued by constant reports from his people of a giant aquatic reptile which lived in the great swamps. **Lewanika gave strict orders** that, the next time the reptile was seen, he should be told by the witness immediately.

One day three men rushed into his courthouse and told him they had just seen the monster lying at the edge of the marsh. Then men said the beast had a long neck and had a head like a snake. When it saw the men, it had retreated on its belly and slid into deep water.

Lewanika went at once to the place where the animal had been seen and noted that over a large area the reeds had been flattened down. A broad path led to the edge of the water, which was still flowing into the recently disturbed mud. Lewanika was so impressed that he made an official report to the British Resident.

Most countries of the world have their own particular versions of hideous and ferocious beasts, legends of which have been handed down from generation to generation. Most of these still fabulous animals continue to inhabit the no-man's-land between the factual zoologist's report and the fast-fading realm of imaginative men's fancy.

The majority of these stories, however improbable or ridiculous they may sound, have a core of hard fact.

And until evidence proves the contrary it is still possible that, in the vast unknown tracts of the southern continents, explorers will furnish the sceptics with a surprise.

Unmatched in the London Zoo is the cynical stare of Sammy, the seal, popping up for a quick 'recce' on the prospects of supper, when he scents a fish meal.

What's In A Finger-Tip?

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BY A DOCTOR

A WOMAN outside the shop was saying to her friend: "I don't know what she sees in him. There's less in him than there is in the tip of my little finger." She didn't seem to think much of the tip of her little finger. But then, she probably did not know much about it, writes the author in "The Weekly Scotsman."

If she wants to pick up something, the tip of her little finger goes precisely to the object, so accurately that she can pick up a flower without bruising a single petal. The moment her finger approaches the flower, the tip becomes a little moist so that the flower will not slip as she holds it.

Her brain works out all these things (although she is unaware of that), but it is her finger which possesses the nerves and delicately balanced muscles that give the information and carry out the orders.

If she cuts her finger, a remarkable series of events takes place, and it repairs itself. If she cuts it again, it will repair itself again, and so on indefinitely. It does not waste any time either; if you watch it under the microscope, you can see the repair going on at breakneck speed. And, unless it is a large cut, the result is so perfect that there is no way of telling where it was.

●

These nerves in the tip of the finger enable us to appreciate, by touch alone the difference between cotton, wood and silk, between steel and wood, warmth and coldness, between something which throbs and something which does not, and between oil and water.

Within the tip is a bone which is just the right size and shape for its job. It is roughened at the places where tendons are attached to it. If it breaks, it will mend itself, becoming too big at first, but soon smoothing itself down until it is the right shape again. The joint between this bone and the next is well lubricated.

Any woman would be very surprised and delighted if she were able to buy a vacuum-cleaner or a sewing-machine whose moving parts were guaranteed to run without attention for 70 years.

But that is only part of it. There are the muscles, fat, blood vessels, the fibre tissue, and the nail....

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We take our bodies too much for granted. We make a lot of fuss about cooking the dinner, but how often do we consider that cooking is much less complicated and difficult than the digesting of food which follows? We are very cross if it breaks down once in a while.

When you come to think of it, there are so many things that might be wrong with us that we ought to be humbly grateful when we are well. If we are ill, we still have plenty to be thankful for. Even to have been born properly is no small thing—we could have been born blind or without legs. One sense alone is much to be grateful for, but 'five' is really very generous.

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When I was a student I used to cross a bridge on my way to lectures. One day I saw a man painting a picture. There wasn't much to the scene. It was a muddy little stream, with tin cans in it and the matter dribbling over a broken concrete step, and I asked him why he had chosen that spot. He replied: "I am trying to catch the lights inside those little streams of water as they come over the edge. Do you see what I mean? It's very difficult to paint."

I felt very ashamed of myself. Every time I had crossed that bridge I had been so concerned with my personal affairs that I had never seen the light in the puddle.

If we were to contemplate the tip of our finger and realize how lucky we are to have such a thing, we should probably be much happier.

PATTER: *By Asude*

HUMOUR OF THE 'GODS'

NO, not Kali nor Krishna. But real, dyed-in-the-wool Gods who count. Prime Ministers, you know, and Ministers of State, and Secretaries, and Members of Parliament. Gods who mean something. Definitely not Kali, much less Krishna. We are talking of Kings this morning, not cabbages.

For years I had gone about with a hangdog look on my face—and a guilty air. For, I was born with a curious kink in the brain which prevented me from seeing things as others saw them. Creation itself appeared to be a gigantic leg-pull. There was nothing,—not a thing, — which did not have an absurd side to it.

You can see what that means. It means War,—a perpetual strife with men and women who believe in taking Life with a capital L,—that is, seriously. But you cannot live in Society and go on picking it to pieces all the time. So they branded my forehead with the mark of "Flippant",—and I could never live it down.

I almost threw up the sponge once and—I think—for six months maintained decency, respectability. And then, that giant Chesterton, Gilbert Keith Chesterton, came out with his thousandwatt spotlight and flashed it on the old world for mountebanks like me.

He published a few essays in the form of a book which was titled: "All Things Considered", and in the opening piece, "The Case for the Ephemeral," this is how he apologised for the serious vein which had crept into the composition. I am giving only the highlights of the overture:

"... ... ... Their chief vice is that so many of them are so serious; because I had no time to make them flippant. It is so easy to be solemn; it is so hard to be frivolous... ... ...

"Responsibility, a heavy and cautious responsibility of speech, is the easiest thing in the world; anybody can do it. "That is why so many tired, elderly, and wealthy men go in for politics They are responsible, because they have not the strength of mind to be irresponsible." It is more dignified to sit still than to dance the Barn Dance. It is also easier."

That was nothing short of a Brodie belt to me,—and to other feckless fellows who were wilting under the angry eye of pedagogues, padres, and Prime Ministers. God, after all, was in his Heaven, and all was for the best in the best-of-possible worlds. The Clown had found his place under the sun again.

Aye, found his place. But how long is he going to keep it? That little corner in the attic, or by the street-side, or in the village pub or round the campus fire? Chesterton wrote that forty years ago. Not mountebanks only, but Ministers also read it. And for forty years on the Ministers have tried to give the lie to Chesterton. They had left their pedestals from time to time and tried to dance the Barn Dance. And they have failed. The fort was held all the time by Dan Leno and Grock and Will Rogers and Charlie Chaplin.

That is the Paradise in which the happy Fools have been living all these years. I suppose, my "confreres" in England, and France, and Germany, and Russia, and the U.S.A. can still afford to do so. For, nobody takes Attlee or Stalin or Truman humorously. But can we,—of India, that is, Bharat,—can we, with the Gods tugging at our cap and bells as they do?

When I wrote about our Morarji in "The Merry Moralji", —his throwing a crowd into convulsions over his wisecrack about a "referendum being held on his being a Minister", I thought it was an isolated attack. I did not know then that it was a part of a deliberate Plan and a Policy laid down by the Cabinet.

It was discovered by the Prime Minister that it was not enough for a Minister to make long lecture-tours across the continent to speak on Art and Culture and Paramhansa Ramakrishna and other momentous matters of State. You have to give the lie to Chesterton and dance the Barn Dance. It was the hardest hurdle but you have got to cross it.

And honest to the core, the Prime Minister showed the way. Speaking to the students of the Lucknow University on February 17, he said that in China, the idiot of the family was chosen for being a Minister of State. It is only a matter of History that the day before, he had got Shri Mahabir Tyagi appointed as one. Personally, I think, the man who needs the most watching,—to borrow a phrase from the football field—is the Hon'ble Shri Sri Prakash. You remember the famous wisecrack he loosened at a public reception within a few days of his being made the Minister for Commerce?

"I don't know why I was made a Minister for Commerce for I know nothing of Commerce." There was laughter. Naturally. Me, however, it left cold. For, I saw that he was simply cribbing from Bernard Shaw. That was the old man's way. "My way of joking," he told the world, "is to tell the truth. It's the funniest joke in the world". You see why there was "laughter" when the Hon'ble Sri Prakashji spoke.

I am afraid, there will be a good deal more of that sort of thing coming. You watch out and see if I am wrong. More and more "humorous" every day, that is, what the P.M & Co. Ltd. are striving for.

Not only that. It is clear from other symptoms that when they do grab the fort, they mean to keep it to themselves. Already, Mr. Kamath has been pulled up twice by the Speaker for trying to be funny. "Closed Preserves for Ministers of State Only" is what it means.

After Art, Culture. After Culture, Vana Mahotsava. Then, Ramakrishna Paramhansa. Then, Russian Dancing. And Asian Games. And Elephants. And naturally—the last hurdle of all, HUMOUR. Well, if they fail at the Barn Dance, we may yet live to see the old Cantab doing a jig or two from our very own "Bharatanatyam." Best o'Luck!

'THE MAN BEHIND THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN'

Stampone in 'The air Force Times'

Nehru And Vijayalakshmi As Runners Up

AMERICAN BALLOTING FOR GREATEST LIVING PERSONALITY

THE second half of the twentieth century starts its "rendezvous with destiny" on a note not of peaceful promise but of worldwide crisis. It is a crisis which has dramatised the need for greatness.

The current SRL poll concerns itself with greatness in our time, writes the author in Saturday "Review of Literature".

In the first of an annual poll to be conducted on this theme among the magazine's subscribers, Winston Churchill was voted the "greatest living person in the world," far ahead of all other world political figures.

Among the non-political world figures, Albert Schweitzer, eminent doctor-philosopher-musician who has devoted most of his life to missionary work among the natives of Africa, was at the head of the SRL balloting.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University and newly appointed Supreme Allied Commander for Europe, was voted the "greatest living American."

Men Of Spirit

The SRL poll, completed before General Eisenhower's appointment to command the united armies of Western Europe, automatically divided its candidates for greatness into two basic categories: political and non-political.

Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime Minister of an independent India and one of the towering personalities in the Far East, was second to Churchill in the category of world leaders.

Following Eisenhower in popularity among SRL readers on the list of great American public figures were Elder Statesman Baruch and General George Marshall, Secretary of Defense and World War II Chief of Staff.

Outside the area of political power and public affairs two transcendent men of the mind and spirit were voted "greatest in the world" by SRL readers. Next to Albert Schweitzer was Albert Einstein. The discoverer of the theory of relativity and constant contributor to scientific progress also led the non-political field in the balloting for "greatest living American."

On the world scene the other leading non-political figures mentioned in the poll included Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher-mathematician and current Nobel Prize winner for literature, and Ralph Bunche, professor at Harvard University, who won the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for his achievements in the Arab-Israel settlement in the Near East.

Besides Churchill and Nehru, the leading world political personalities named by SRL's readers included the U.N.'s Trygve Lie and Stalin, master of Communist Russia.

In nominating Stalin many readers defined greatness as the "greatest force for good or evil in the world today" or the "man who can do most to influence international action." The mood in which votes were cast in the poll for Stalin, in sharp contrast to the unanimous triumphs he achieves at the polls in Russia, was expressed by a prominent New York advertising executive, Samuel Youngheart:

"On the basis of results achieved, I must give the accolade, most regretfully and with head bowed, to Stalin."

Respondents to the poll were deliberately left free by SRL's editors to make their own definition of greatness so that an insight would be gained into those values by which people measure this rare quality.

Power For Good

Arthur Krock, chief of the Washington bureau of "The New York Times", gave an eloquent definition of his own. He wrote, "Great to me means someone whose eminence is established by possession of the noble human qualities as well as power, direct or in direct."

Analysis of the voting showed that most of the readers sought some combination of nobility of spirit and possession of power in making their choices, although there were cases in which one or the other of these indispensable ingredients was lacking.

In the United States the outstanding political personalities named included—besides Eisenhower Baruch, and General Marshall—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, General Douglas MacArthur, and Robert Taft.

The non-political figures who received the most votes as the "greatest living Americans" were Einstein, Bunche, John Dewey, Columbia University's distinguished teachers and philosopher and poet Robert Frost.

On the distaff side Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt dominated the polling, being named both the "greatest living American woman" and the "greatest woman in the world".

Those who followed her in the voting for this country's greatest woman were Anna Rosenberg, recently named Assistant Secretary of Defense Margaret Chase Smith, U. S. Senator from Maine, Helen Keller, who triumphed over the loss of sight, speech and hearing and Marian Anderson, the Negro Soprano. Mrs. Roosevelt commanded wide support, including that of a reader who wrote, "I nominate Mrs. Roosevelt for her constant working for better understanding between people. I do not always agree with her but she is doing great work."

SRL readers named Madame Pandit sister of Nehru and India's Ambassador to the U S., as their second choice for the "greatest woman in the world." There were also many votes for that anonymous woman known as "mother."

Throughout the balloting the respondents frequently qualified their answers with a tone of humility about their right to designate any individual as greatest. Elmer Davis, radio commentator, probably expressed this sense of humbleness best, while casting a moving vote for Everyman:

"Who during the reign of Tiberius would have said that a carpenter from Nazareth was the greatest man in the world?

"Maybe the greatest man in the world is Joe Blotz—who does his job, pays his taxes, tries not to chisel on his fellow citizens, makes an honest endeavor to find out what it is all about, and in spite of a few years' service in the late war is willing to be called up again if that is where he is needed."

HIGHLIGHTS OF EGYPTIAN ART

Court Scenes And Folk Life In Tombs Of Kings

BY S. NATARAJAN

A question frequently posed to me, and, no doubt, to other members of the Indian Press Delegation, relates to the impressions made on us by ancient Egyptian art. It is best to admit at the outset that we did not see quite enough of it to form an opinion. And we did see a great deal, considering the number of days at our disposal; in fact, for many of us it was more than we could very well expect to take in. To visitors to a foreign country, it is inevitable that the bulk of the impressions are second-hand. From the people one meets in a strange place, one gathers a great deal. But in Egypt today, there appears to be little of the influence of the past.

We called on a few leading Egyptians, politicians and others. We had occasion to come in contact with men and women who were placed in Egyptian society somewhat as we were in ours. What struck us forcibly was the complete break with the past. Drawing-rooms richly furnished and lavishly decorated showed nothing to tell us that we were in Egypt. There were paintings and statues and little objects of art in most of them, but they were all from the West. Yet at the little workshop attached to the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, to which a few of us returned again and again, and the School of Applied Art to which we were taken, there is a great effort to revive interest in Ancient Egypt.

We saw the artists at the Museum busy at reconstructing the badly damaged tomb of Akhnaton, the Heretic Pharaoh of 1390 B. C. and it was an education in itself to see the meticulous care with which every detail was being worked out by Egyptians themselves. Replicas of the outstanding figures of Egypt's past are turned out in quite a number and the fidelity of the copying is remarkable.

Outside in the shops, there are heads of Nefertiti, of Tutankhamen and of Akhnaton in gaily coloured clay which catch the eye of tourists. But one looks in vain for any Egyptian home paying the least attention to them. Coming as we all did from India where there is less official effort to stimulate interest and more regard for the past, it did strike us as a strange apathy in a people who in other ways are so assertive of their national identity.

Heiroglyphics

I had read some years ago a comparison between the ancient Egyptian and the modern American civilisations which somehow impressed me. As I saw the heiroglyphics that had been painstakingly worked on the surface of stone, it came vividly to my mind. Between these two dimensional pictures at which the Egyptians excelled, and the American movie there is more than faint resemblance. From all accounts, the incidents depicted by rulers often bore as much relation to reality as one expects to see in the films. One is prepared for size in the monuments of Egypt. Nor does it surprise the visitor that forced to develop along limited territory, the Egyptians have taken readily to vertical building. But what does take one unawares is the space taken up as well. Whether it is a newspaper office or a textile mill or a colony for officials, the Egyptians certainly built on a large and extensive scale. Next is a haunting feeling that the Egyptian taste in building runs to straight lines which, strangely enough, do not convey the sense of austerity that one associates with them usually. The tomb of Sethi I at Luxor was the one, if I remember right, which had a vaulted ceiling, in the old monuments. Of course, the Arab influence marks a well-defined change, but it seems today as though in architecture Egypt has reached back to her more distant past.

Records In Stone

The conception of the after-life which was most generally held by the ancient Egyptians, has served a great purpose by its very simplicity. The need to provide for the illustrious dead as much of the comforts and attendance as he had in his lifetime and the inability to think of the after-life except in terms of this one have caused to be depicted on tomb and temple much of the everyday life and experience of the court and town.

We see in the them records in stone of not only the lives of King and priest and Courtier but also of the common people. In what has been described as the Amarna period which lasted less than a generation, we are given a more realistic art. The Heretic Akhnaton gave it its strongest impetus: the figures of this Pharaoh which depart from the conventionalised portrayals of earlier and later rulers, bear eloquent testimony to Akhnatons Cromwellian insistence on being shown warts and all.

According to Howard Carter, the archaeologist of Tutankhamen fame Akhnaton was not quite the innovator he has been thought to be; and the experts have also stressed the continuity which links the Amarna interlude with the oldest Egyptian art. But the influence of Akhnaton was all-pervasive and it seems to have been more permanent in the field of art. At any rate, Tutankhamen who effected a return to conservatism in religion, remained under the influence of the Amarna art. In the tomb, which consisted of four chambers, were found several representations of homely family scenes. One of these, the panel on the back of the chair, is printed here, carved to depict the Queen putting the finishing touch to Tutankhamen's toilet — adjusting an ornament on the shoulder or perhaps putting a touch of perfume. Incidental contrary to the general belief that Tutankhamen's tomb was discovered intact, Carter Observes that it had twice been broken into by Theban thieves, in the first case for its gold and ornaments, and the second time for the oils that had been buried in jars. On each occasion, there were signs of the intruders having been disturbed.

Back Panel of seat from Tutankhamen's tomb

Akhnaton, the Heretic Pharaoh

Akhnaton offering prayers to the Sun, with his wife and children behind him.

"THAT AL AZHAR BET"

Mr. Avtar Singh, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Cairo, writes:—

Dear Mr. Natarajan,

I have just read your article on "Our Embassy at Cairo" published in "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly" of the 21st January 1951; and I am writing to you on the bit about "That Al Azhar Bet." In substantiation of my remark, I enclose a copy of the letter we received from the Private Secretary to Maulana Azad in July 1949. In that letter, "Sautul Hind" is the name of the Arabic bulletin published by this Embassy; and Jamia the Arabic word for University. I hope you will be kind enough to publish a correction in your paper at an early date and tell your readers that I was not talking through my hat after all.

Not At Jamia Azar

The following is the letter from the Private Secretary to Maulana Azad referred to above:

"I am desired to refer you to page of the last issue of "Sautul Hind" giving a short biography of Maulana Saheb. It has been stated therein that he was educated in the "Jamia Azhar." This is not the case. He never joined this institution. Whatever education he had had was given to him in India. After he had completed his academic career, he went to Egypt and other Middle-East countries but did not study in any of them. It is, therefore, requested that in the next issue of the "Sautul Hind" the above statement may be corrected and the correction published prominently so that any misunderstanding which might have resulted from the statement should be cleared."

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT—I

SHORT STORY

BY GERTRUDE MURRAY

THE incoming tide sent softly caressing little waves against the stone sea-wall of the Apollo Bunder. Magnificent in the bluish moonlight towered the Gateway of India, enduring symbol of an alien power vanished from the land. The usual evening crowd of hawkers, beggars and idlers thronged the surrounding area, but under the mighty Gateway itself there was no one but the two strangers.

Though both near to forty years of age, they stood close together with something of the look of lost children, yet with evident delight in the strong breeze that blew from the sea.

"Isn't it wonderful, Alexander?" exclaimed the lady, in a soft, agreeable voice—"so very, very **"different"**!

"Yes," agreed her companion, in no less agreeable a voice— "and—**"Margaret"**, just look at those fellows sleeping on the sea-wall! As peaceful as if they were in their beds at home **"There's** Oriental phlegm for you!".

"And it's so **warm**! Only think how cold it must be at home, now! Oh, how very glad and thankful I am to be here at last!"

Though she was not beautiful, the lady's pale, refined features and abundant dark hair held a certain charm that belonged to a bygone age. Of medium height and extremely slender, with delicate wrists and ankles, she was so gentle and retiring as to be hardly noticeable in a group. yet, once noticed, not easy to pass over. Her companion was a tall, grave man of a scholarly appearance, with smooth, reddish brown hair and a pointed, well-trimmed beard. Both bore the unmistakable stamp of the uninitiated, awe-struck tourist.

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To the glamour-expectant eyes of these two newcomers the prosaic city of Bombay had indeed proved to be as full of the long-imagined fascination and wonder of 'the mystic East' as even their simple dream-filled hearts had been led to believe. They were so full of anticipation of mystery—at every moment of the day and night, at every turn in the road, in every nook and corner of the Taj Mahal Hotel at which they were staying that they were bound, sooner or later, to think that they had come across it.

They were no more foolish than thousands of other tourists—far less foolish, indeed, than the majority—but they were honest, simple people, credulous with the credulity of the absolutely sincere and gifted with the fantasy of all true Northerners.

Neither of them had ever really believed that they would eventually come to India. It had so long been a seemingly unrealizable dream that they had become quite reconciled to its being nothing else. And now, overnight as it were, it had come true—and by no means (as is all too often the way with dreams) too late in fulfilment for it to be of any value to the dreamers. As Margaret had humbly put it, at least half a dozen times 'they just didn't know what they had done to deserve it.'

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Margaret and Alexander had married when in their thirties, neither having, at that time, ever left their native Scotland. Margaret's life, until her marriage, had been one of unalloyed dulness, dutifulness and toil, as an elementary school teacher and the sole support of a tyrannical invalid mother. She had ever been wholly unconscious of such charms as she possessed and had seldom, if at all, ventured to hope that marriage might fall to her lot. She had her romantic fantasies, like all sensitive, intelligent souls, but timidity and modesty had always prevented her dreams from gaining the mastery so common in the minds of less simple women.

Her mother's death and Alexander Sinclair's proposal of marriage had been the two most outstanding events of her life. Alexander's respectful and understanding friendship had come so speedily to fill the void in her heart left by her mother's passing, that she had looked on him from the first as heaven-sent. His subsequent proposal of marriage had, therefore, been in her eyes a logical outcome of their friendship (though none the less miraculous). God who had watched over and shielded her from evil since birth, had not willed to leave her alone in the world to face the solitary old age that she had long dreaded. In His great mercy and infinite kindness he had sent this good, honourable man to love and protect her. To love Alexander in return and joyfully accept his offer of marriage was therefore no less a religious duty than that which inclination, prudence and even ordinary common sense alike dictated.

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Alexander had in no wise disappointed his gentle wife. Throughout their ten years of marriage he had treated her with courtesy, consideration and tender, if reserved, affection. Margaret believed that she knew all there was to know of love and passion, while, in his own regard, Alexander cherished much the same belief.

The tastes, habits and prejudices of the one were similar to those of the other and there was seldom, if ever, any conflict in their ideas or wishes.

One of their common interests had long been a steadily increasing curiosity regarding all that concerned the Orient—India in particular. They earnestly read books on the subject with studious but highly ingenuous zeal. Although well informed and even enlightened, as people go, they were nevertheless excessively inclined to the view that geographical barriers imply also mental and spiritual ones. Men and women of other lands, even those quite near to their own, seemed to them, of necessity, utterly different from themselves in all save their human form. How much more different, therefore, they argued, must be the people of the far-off Orient. The Orient—with its fantastic religions, its quaint customs, its never-to-be-learnt-or-even-attempted languages, its dusky or golden men and women, its weird arts, its magic powers....

They had never suffered from the white man's superiority complex, all humans being equally the sons of God in their eyes. Theirs was a childlike belief in the absolute 'difference' of race from race, even as the pearl is totally different from the diamond, or the peach from the orchid.

The stress laid by the stage and cinema on the vast gulfs dividing the East from the West—gulfs of belief, thought and feeling—had done much to strengthen such views in them, and to increase their desire to explore the Orient for themselves.

As time passed, they came to speak of India as the place to which they would ultimately retire, even though they knew that their hope of ever visiting her shores was but slight indeed. Like millions of otherwise sensible people they never thought of the land of their dreams as having changed at all from the India of Clive's days. Strikes, socialism, modern inventions such as the lift and the telephone, the influence of the cinema, the tendency of modern youth to scorn all that the last generation clung to, these things seemed to them impossible in the land of Vishnu and Shiva. Their minds glided over and away from such tiresome incongruities whenever these obtruded on their dream-picture of a land of marble temples and tinkling bells, lovely nautch girls and maharajahs in cloth of gold riding on richly caparisoned elephants.

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Their quiet, orderly lives knew nothing of people other than themselves. That there were people in Scotland less kind, less honest less earnest, more amusement-loving, more ambitious or more luxuriously inclined than they? All such variations they conceded, but these did not mean that such people were 'alien' to them. It never occurred to them that even little Scotland might hold as many totally different types of mind and heart as could be found the whole world over. To them, even though they might never have voiced such opinions, the libertine was invariably a Frenchman, the professional assassin an Italian or Spaniard, the spy a German or a sinister Russian, the straightforward type a Scot or a Briton, and so on. There was no racial arrogance in this innocent way of thinking. All men had an equal chance of salvation and might well be all equally estimable, did they but walk in the right paths, only.....whole batches of them (batches as big as nations) seemed to go oddly astray or to be, as in the case of Orientals, unaccountably and incomprehensibly mysterious.

That Scotland might hold minds as mysterious as those of any Oriental, hearts as depraved as that of the worst libertine that ever came from Paris, natures as inflammable as that of any Latin—this was a thought that seemed never to have crossed their minds.

Their means were very moderate, and travel, for all their great desire of it, had begun at last to recede permanently into the realm of dreams, whereas it had for several years dwelt in that of projects. Gentle resignation to the thought of ending their lives without ever having left their native shores after all, had settled down like a veil over their once eager minds when India suddenly began to make world news. Her final and passionate stand for Independence having succeeded, the firm with which Alexander had worked for fifteen years decided that a branch office in a free India might be highly advantageous.

It was settled that first of all a thoroughly trustworthy man was to be sent to Bombay to study conditions of trade and other problems carefully for a couple of months—and the eminently trustworthy Alexander was almost unanimously chosen. Rather than leave Margaret behind, he offered so to curtail certain other expenses that the firm consented to her going as well.

And now they were here.

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A tall, thin, white-clad South Indian passed them, bearing a mighty basket of coconuts on his head, and uttering what sounded to the two strangers a most weird and fascinating cry. Actually he was proclaiming the incomparable excellence of his wares.

A sad-looking individual followed in his wake, mournfully declaring that he would so massage the heads of any who could not get sleep, as to cure their insomnia completely.

"How weird it all seems. And such a short time ago we were at home—with no hope of ever coming here at all. And now we're really *here*," whispered Margaret.

"It is Fate," said her husband quietly.

"Fate, indeed," she murmured.

In silence then they returned to the hotel.

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For a few weeks life progressed in this delightful way. Though nothing particularly out of the ordinary happened, there was always the feeling of adventure being just round the corner. India could not be expected to reveal her mysteries at first sight. One must have patience. If at first these strange people appeared to be quite like ordinary folk, it was all the more exciting....because one knew very well that they *weren't*.

Then, most distressingly, and inopportunely, Alexander fell ill.

One evening, as they were dressing for dinner, he was seized with giddiness and a shivering fit and had to retire to bed instead of descending to the dining room. A similar attack came upon him the following evening at the same hour. Having seldom suffered from even a slight indisposition, he felt an instinctive repugnance for all that savoured of illness, including physicians, nurses and hospitals. It was this repugnance that now led him firmly to combat his wife's anxious desire to consult a doctor regarding his giddiness and shivering attacks.

The third evening he determined to fall no more a prey to a weakness that he felt as almost a disgrace and forced himself to dress nonchalantly as if nothing was to be feared, carefully avoiding Margaret's worried glances. But it was not long before he was crouching in an arm-chair, vainly striving to still the chattering of his teeth, only too willing to be put to bed by the terrified Margaret.

"Oh Alexander—you *must* let me call a doctor!" she cried, but he still refused, with the often amazing obstinacy of the seemingly pliable.

All thought of dining driven out of her head, she sat down beside the bed, watching with fear-filled eyes as her husband's shivering fit passed into a high fever.

While to Alexander ill-health was almost terrifyingly unfamiliar, to his wife it bore the aspect of an old enemy. For years she had been the sole attendant of her ever-ailing mother, wearing away her youth and freshness in night vigils and her days in toil that the capricious invalid's thousand wants might be satisfied. And in the end all her efforts had been in vain to relieve the old woman's last bitter sufferings.

Since her marriage, her own and her husband's continuous good health had made illness recede into the background of her mind. It had become one of the things that only happened to other people, as it had been in the far-off carefree days of childhood.

And now here it was again—and in this alarming form!

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For an hour or two she sat by the bed, occasionally offering some word of cheer or consolation, not venturing to repeat her suggestion that they should seek medical advice. Then, all at once, she saw that her husband was no longer aware of her presence. With blank eyes he appeared to be looking through her at the wall beyond, and when at last he spoke there was no apparent meaning in his words.

Her only knowledge of fever delirium being purely theoretical, this close proximity to it almost startled her beyond all self-control. Her thoughts raced wildly, chaotically.

This was the mysterious East in which lurked who knew what fearsome and unholy things. Might not someone have even put the evil eye on her husband? The next moment she dismissed this as being absurd. Rather must he have contracted one of the hundred and one contagious diseases against which a score of well-meaning friends had warned her, and which they had assured her raged from one end of India to the other at almost all times. She had held this to be foolishness and a mean libel on the land of her dreams. Now, it was her own former disbelief that seemed foolishness.

When half an hour had passed and the fever showed no sign of decreasing, she decided that a doctor must be called without delay.

She shrank from asking advice from any of the hotel staff, for fear lest her husband might be forcibly removed to hospital (a thing she had always dreaded). She had so little

(Continued on page 22)

'THE OLD, OLD STORY'

Ray in 'The Kansas City Star'.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

ROMANCE OF EUCALYPTUS

History Of A Wonder Tree Of Australia

AUSTRALIA, more than any other country, possesses strange and wonderful creatures. These have, on occasion, been pictured on its stamps. The kangaroo, the platypus, the kookaburra and others are—though among nature's greatest paradoxes—by now familiar to the stamp collector. But while the fauna, being more easily distinguishable, is apt to strike one more forcefully, the flora of the Continent is just as interesting.

The Australian Gum Tree is a species of Myrtaceae, and the 200 types, (500 counting various allied sub-species) are the preponderant form of vegetation in the forests down under. The Eucalyptus —which is another name for the gum tree—grows to a tremendous height, and while specimens averaging 150 feet are common, those reaching up to 350 feet are not unknown.

Their leaves are leathery and glaucous, and have the peculiar property of turning vertically with their edges to the sun, so that they cast very little shadow. The bark is ragged and exudes a sharp aromatic odour, so that when one is passing through a eucalyptus forest—especially at night—the scent is not only unmistakable, but remains in memory for a very long time.

The Eucalyptus grows very quickly indeed, some species, like the Blue Gum Tree of Tasmania (Eucalyptus Globulus), speeding up at the rate of ten feet a year. This tree has been transplanted in Italy and elsewhere, and is valued as a deterrent against malaria. To show how universal the use of the products of the Eucalyptus tree is, it may be mentioned that while the oil distilled from the leaves is used extensively in medecine, low-grade oil is used to remove minute specks of minerals from the waste products of mines. Some species yield gum, others products that vie with the manna of the ancient Israelites. In fact, this exudation of "manna" from the South Australia Mallee (Eucalyptus Dumosa) falls like hoarfrost on the ground, and is extensively gathered for food.

In building, this very useful tree also has a place, for the timber of the Iron Bark is used extensively in ship building and engineering, being very useful for girders because of its strength and durability. The Western Australian species are also used for making decks and—actually—for paving sidewalks! The Italians, who imported these trees, went one better than the Australians, and make liqueur from the oil.

Jackass' Pet Perch

THE Eucalyptus first appeared on the stamps of the Commonwealth in December 1913, when if formed part of the design of the Kookaburra 6d. This lovable bird, affectionately termed the "laughing jackass" is a cousin of the kingfisher. Kookaburras spend most of their lives in the eucalyptus, and fly from branch to branch of the tall trees to observe worms, snakes and other creatures on which they live.

This design was subsequently modified for the 1932 issue; the bird was made smaller and the perch better defined. The centre of emphasis is seen to have shifted in the latter stamp, the "gum tips" of the eucalyptus, often used as decoration in Australian homes, being made more prominent.

But there was still room for improvement, and the stamp which came out in 1937 further modified the "kookaburra" design; this time the bird was seen perched on an old tree stump. This 6d stamp shows the bird facing left, with the Australian bush in the background and a sprig of gum leaves overhead.

Mr. Harold Herbert, the designer with R. A. Harrison, of the 3d air stamp of 1929, has captured the esential atmosphere of the great Australian "outback". The stamp shows a flock of sheep resting in the shade of a gum-tree, while a tiny aeroplane hovers over a background of mountains in the far distance. Other trees can be seen at the left.

Crops Up Everywhere

THE universality of the gum tree in the Australian scene is shown by the fact that it is also featured on the MacArthur Centenary stamps of 1934. Although pride of place in the design obviously goes to the proud pedigree ram, small eucalyptus bushes are part of the background. The Marino sheep, incidentally, was introduced into this country by MacArthur from Africa, and has made Australia one of the greatest producers of wool in the world.

Jumping Jack!

Think of Australia and you think of the kangaroo! Powerful and deadly when roused, the kangaroo is actually a peaceable creature and a favourite the world over. Here he is seen with gum trees in the background.

This fact has some significance at present, because, particularly during the last few months, the price of wool has almost matched the price of gold, and humble farmers of the outback have turned millionaires overnight.

The trees that are shown on the stamps are part of the MacArthur estate of 5,000 acres at Camden, N.S.W., a fine pastoral district where this pioneer conducted his first sheep-breeding experiments. The same design is used in smaller format for the 5d. airmail-rate stamp of the 1937 series.

Red Gum trees, which yield a useful astringent resin sometimes called Botany Bay Kino appear on the ½d "kangaroo" stamp of 1938, the "red" kangaroo which is its central subject being a dweller of the wooded areas. This marsupial, which is a powerful animal and the largest of the Kangaroo family, is, despite its quaint appearance, capable of a remarkable turn of speed, and can vanish with the speed of lightning when surprised on the open plain.

Gum Tree In History

THE Centenary of the Settlement of South Australia was honoured in 1936 by the issue of a set of three: 2d, 3d and 1/- A clump of trees appears at the left of the stamps, representing the Territory before the settlement, while at the right there is a scene from the modern city of Adelaide.

The Old Gum Tree, which forms the centrepiece, is a famous eucalyptus at Glenelg.

It is bent in the form of an arch, and is of great interest and still regarded with sentiment throughout the State, since it was under this very tree that the founding of the Colony of South Australia was proclaimed in 1836 by Capt. John Hindmarsh of the Royal Navy.

It is regrettable that whenever civilisation overtakes a country, the natural resources of the place are the first to suffer. When Capt. Arthur Phillip first landed in Sydney Cove, N. S. W., it is said that for several days "nothing could be heard but the sound of axes, hammers and saws, and the crashing of trees." Perhaps the destruction of the trees was necessary—the great city of Sydney now stands where once reigned the forest—but few of the works of man can match the grace, the strength and the calm placidity of a giant of the woods, and his passing cannot but cause a twinge of regret.

The centenary of the Colony of New South Wales was marked by three stamps, which appeared in October 1937. Governor Phillip and his men are the subject, while an important portion of the stamp is devoted to the mighty eucalyptus trees that stood, at the time, on the Sydney foreshore.

Symbol Of "Outback"

SYMBOLISM enters the picture with the use of the eucalyptus on the "war" stamps of 1940. Although Australia was far from the scene of strife in that year, the traditional ties that bound the Commonwealth and the Mother Country could not allow the nation to remain aloof.

The armed forces fittingly take pride of place in the designs of the stamps, while a softer touch is supplied by the inclusion of the figure of a nurse in the background. Though the soldier, the sailor and the airman were an obvious choice for the design, it is not immediately apparent that the buildings at the right of the stamp show the contribution of the urban areas to the national cause, while the tall and slender gum tree at the extreme left represents the War Effort of the vast Australian countryside.

The importance of the rural areas to the economy of the country cannot be sufficiently stressed, for the cities are few in number and the bulk of the nation's wealth is derived from the rolling plains and far-flung pastures that form the heritage of this young and vigorous land.

SOURCES:—

This article is based on matter supplied by the Office of the Australian High Commissioner in India. Standard works and articles in various stamp journals have also been referred to. The article will be concluded next week.

Worthwhile Issue

THE French National Union for the Protection of Children and Adolescents will soon issue a postage stamp to raise funds for maladjusted children. The organizers hope that it will be as well received by the French public as the anti-tuberculosis stamp.

The president of the Union, Professor Lafon, considers the problem of maladjusted children serious enough to warrant the demand for as much aid as that given to the fight against tuberculosis. In France there are about 500,000 maladjusted children, of which number only about one-tenth receive suitable care and instruction.

The French Parliament has before it a draft bill for the creation in the French Departments of services to deal with the problem of these children. This news has been received from UNESCO.

MOURNING FOR DR. RENNER

KARL RENNER, Veteran leader of the Social Democratic Party, first Chancellor of Austria after both world wars, and President of the Second Austrian Republic, died last December at the age of 80. The Government propose to issue a stamp in his memory.

Born in Southern Moravia in 1870, Renner, after a spell at law and as a librarian, joined the Socialist party and was elected to Parliament in 1907. After the Austrian collapse in 1918, Renner headed the first three coalition Governments, and later assumed the Foreign portfolio and was one of the signatories of the Austrian Peace Treaty. He was responsible for the introduction of much legislation that was of great use to his country and many of the schemes for social improvement were likewise due to his drive and initiative.

TREASON CHARGE

HE was arrested and accused of high treason in 1934, but was released after some months. During the German occupation Renner was in a concentration camp for some time. When he was made President of the Republic in 1945, he worked strenuously for the unification of the Republic and for the mitigation of the hardships brought on by the war. Dr. Renner was the author of several books on economic and political doctrines and of works on jurisprudence.

After five days of State Mourning Dr. Renner was buried in the Zentralfriedof, a cemetry where lie buried Beethoven, Schubert, Mozart, Haydn, Gustav Mahler and several others. All the musicians named above, excepting Mahler, are honoured on their country's stamps.

Austria issued a set of five in Dr. Renner's honour in 1946, to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of the Government of which he was President. In 1948, too, a stamp was issued to mark the 30th anniversary of the Republic. The latest mourning stamp will come out in the near future, though the exact date is not known.

Colonial Newsbriefs

Castries Rediviva: In commemoration of the re-building of Castries, which was completely gutted in June 1948, St. Lucia will issue a 12c value showing a phoenix rising out of the flames of Castries. The Royal Cipher and Crown will form part of the design. The Phoenix will be in white, and the background will be in graduated shades of blue, merging from pale to dark. The flames, in red, will be surface printed, while the rest will be recess. Work is being done by Bradbury's.

Seychelles Dues: Seychelles now has a Postage Due set. Similar in design to the current Australians, there are eight values: 2c lake, 3c bright green, 6c buff, 9c orange, 15c violet, 18c Prussian blue, 20c chestnut and 30 lake-brown. The borders are recess, the centre letter press. The perforation gauges 11½.

Miscellanea: March 31st will see the release of the Somaliland overprinted set, with the values in the new currency. There is no news about the introduction of the decimal currency into Aden. The Virgin Island "Legislatives", which were slated for issue on the 15th of January have now been put off till April 2nd.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
BANARAS

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 16th July, 1951. The course covers four years in the college and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION ON PRESCRIBED FORM AVAILABLE IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE OFFICE UPTO 20-5-51, ON RECEIPT OF A CROSSED POSTAL ORDER FOR RUPEES THREE ONLY, PAYABLE TO THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO 30TH MAY, 1951.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION — Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 per cent marks in each subject. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and tuition fees come to about Rupees One hundred only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be found in the copy of the Revised Regulations which will be forwarded by Registered Post on receipt of Rs. 1/8/-. The money for the Revised Regulations may be sent by money order or postal order. Stamps will not be accepted.

If the amount for Application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirements should be written in the M.O. Coupon.

(9772)

DARGAH KHAWAJA SAHEB, AJMER.

THE ANNUAL URS at the Dargah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer, will this year be held from the 8th to the 14th April. It is expected that there will be a large gathering of devotees. All arrangements in connection with the Urs Sharif, travelling amenities for the pilgrims and their stay, etc., are nearing completion. Pilgrims are advised to inform the undersigned as also their Khadim Vakils about the date of their arrival as early as possible.

It is notified that no individual either in Ajmer or cutside has been authorised by me to make collections on behalf of the Dargah. The only way in which you can help the Dargah in the maintenance of the charities of Khawaja Saheb and for the betterment of the Dargah is to send all your Nazars or contributions to the undersigned only. No responsibility can be taken by the Dargah Management for any contributions sent on any other address.

ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI,
Deputy Commissioner
and Administrator
Dargah Khawaja Saheb,
P.O. Box No. 33 AJMER
(9813)

WOMAN, The Master-Piece (Illustrated); Rs. 2/-, Latest book by C. H. Rai, Author of: Marriage Technique (10th Ed.) Rs. 3/-; Wedding Night Ans. 12/-; Prematurity, Husband's Problem Rs. 3/-; Birth Control Guide Rs. 1/4; From your Bookseller or: RAI INSTITUTE, POONA 4.

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Piles Cure Depot
CHODAVARAM P.O.,
(Vizag. Dt.) (Madras State).

Freedom Is Universal And Inalienable

LEADERS' MESSAGES TO INDIAN CULTURAL CONGRESS

MR. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, will preside over the first open session of the Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom in Bombay on March 28. At the same session, the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi will deliver the inaugural address, and several of the eminent men of letters who are visiting India to attend the Congress will deliver brief speeches.

The detailed programme of the Congress issued today shows that thereafter the Congress will go into closed sessions open to delegates only and these will last till the concluding open session on the 31st.

Meanwhile, messages of greetings and solidarity are pouring into the office of the Congress from people in all parts of the world. Notable among these are Bertrand Russell, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Reinhold Neibuhr, Ralph J. Bunche, Storm Jameson, Upton Sinclair, James T. Farrell, Jacques Maritain and Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

In the course of his message, Mr. Upton Sinclair says: "There is no more important work in the world than to teach the principles of personal liberty, tolerance and co-operation in social and economic affairs."

M. Jean Bloch-Michel, co-founder of COMBAT and author of the WITNESS, writes: "Any meeting of men who assemble to discuss their rights to freedom, even though it be in a distant country, interests and concerns us all. For if there is one principle whose truth we have learned through sometimes bitter experience, it is that freedom, in its deepest sense, must be universal. There can be no individual liberty in a society founded on servitude; and the liberty of a nation has even less chance of survival, while other nations in the world refuse to recognise its claim. We have also learned that freedom is inalienable. In other words, no one has the right to renounce it for himself alone. The danger, which is causing such but even more by ideologies. For this reason, we thank the intellectual leaders of India for having called this meeting in defence of that freedom which we share and prize."

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MAGAZINE

Problem Popular Crossword Fortnightly. Annual Subscription Rupees Five, Half yearly Twoeight, Quarterly Onefour, Post free. Remit Publisher, Durwe Building, 11th Road, Bombay 21. (2505)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—American Disposal G.M.C. Trucks 6 x 6 10 wheelers and G.M.C. Dumpers with automatic body in good condition. For full particulars contact P. L. Kapoor & Co. Moran (Assam). (9870)

MOURNING DEATH OF DHIRUBHAI DESAI

Condolence Meeting At Congress House

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. today at 5 p.m. at the People's Hall Congress House, to mourn the death of Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, Former President of the B.P.C.C. and Indian Minister to Switzerland, Austria and the Vatican.

Shri S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C. and Mayor of Bombay will preside and Messrs. B. S. Hire Nagindas T. Master, R. S. Dikshit and Nathalal D. Parikh will speak.

Dhirubhai's Death Grieves Pope

VATICAN CITY, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. D. B. Desai, first Indian Minister to the Holy See, who died on March 21, "enjoyed the consideration of the entire diplomatic corps and the esteem of the Roman Curia (Church Government)", high Vatican sources said today.

Pope Pius XII, who learned with grief of the Minister's death, immediately instructed his apostolic Nuncio in Delhi, Monsignor Peter Klerkels, to express his deepest condolences to the Indian Government.

The Pope sent a similar message to Mrs. Desai and the Indian Legation in Berne through the Nuncio in Switzerland, Monsignor Filippo Bernardini who was charged with representing the Holy See at the funeral.

Mr. Desai, who died in Berne was also Indian Minister to Switzerland and Austria.

P.M's Message To Mrs. D. B. Desai

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): The Prime Minister has sent the following telegram of condolence on the death of Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Indian Minister at Berne, to Mrs. Desai:

"I am deeply grieved to learn of Dhirubhai's death. Only recently he had written to me that he had got over his illness and so the shock has been all the greater. The loss is both personal and national.

NEW SHERIFF FELICITATED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. P. P. Kapadia, the newly appointed Sheriff of Bombay was today felicitated at a function held at the Laxmi Baugh Hal, New Bhatwadi under the auspices of over 20 organisations and institutions interested in the art of music and dance. Mr. Champaklal Modi presided.

Speaking on the occasion Professor Deodhar of the Deodhar School of Indian Music paid tributes to Mr. Kapadia's valuable contributions to the Indian music.

Among the institutions who participated in the function were Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay Music Circle, School of Indian Music and others. A fine programme of nimsic and dance was arranged on the occasion.

Mr. Kapadia thanked the organisers for the honour done to him.

Hindu Woman Drowned

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sitabai Laxman Rao, a widow residing at Andheri was found drowned in a well yesterday. She was stated to be in a deranged state of mind.

Herr Heinrich Hellwege, West German Minister without portfolio and leader of the Lower Saxon German Party said he was "outraged" about damage to farm land in Luenburg County caused by manoeuvres of British armoured units. He also protested about extending the training area and said "existing areas have been sufficient for the much bigger exercises of the Wehrmacht".

PASSPORT UNDER FALSE NAMES

Allegation Against 7 Passengers

BOMBAY, Saturday: Seven persons who were arrested on Thursday night at Santa Cruz airport while attempting to board an Air-India International plane bound for England, were produced before the Presidency Magistrate Mr. M. J. Gordhandas at the Esplanade Court this morning.

They were charged with possession of false passports in which they are alleged to have given fictitious names, false particulars and false signatures.

The names of the persons are: Bantabhai Diwanchand; Jagabhai Umachand Parikh, Bakshibhai Gulwantrai Doshi; Sri Ram Hazari Mehta; Gurmitial Premchand Deshi; Jagdischand Talwar and Damodar Parvani.

Shamsherchand Kapoor and Hardeo Singh, two others who are involved in the case are absconding.

Police said that enquiries showed that the accused obtained their passports with the help of Kapoor, who was assisted by Talwar, Parvani and Hardeo Singh. It was also stated that the accused were petty traders from East Punjab and since they could not obtain passports through normal channels, they had adopted illegal methods.

The accused were bailed out in the amount of Rs. 2,000 each.

Liquor Found In Cycle Tubes

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Police recovered 140 gallons of wash and illicit liquor in a building at Nagpada on Thursday.

It is reported that a Sub-Inspector of Police was walking along Uzaria Street, Nagpada, on Thursday evening when a strong smell of illicit liquor was wafted to him from an empty house. The Officer went into the building, and entering an empty room, found three stills working. In the room was a large quantity of wash and some illicit liquor.

Another 48 gallons of wash and illicit liquor was found in the same street in another unoccupied house.

Yesterday the Prohibition Police found 12 bottles of liquor behind a lavatory at Bombay Central Station.

A cyclist was taken into cutody on the same day at Kamatipura with some cycle tubes filled with illicit liquor.

WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH

Alleged Assailant Missing

BOMBAY, Saturday: A young woman who was stabbed all over the body on March 10 died in the Podar Hospital last night, the Delisle Road police reported today to the City Coroner.

Sunderbai, wife of Dagdu Genu was alleged to have been suddenly attack by one Dugdu Tukaram Thalekar with a knife and stabbed several times in the face back and forehead.

Since then Dugdu Tukaram is said to be absconding. The injured woman was immediately rushed to the Podar Hospital but she expired about 12 midnight yesterday.

PRESIDENT PASSES THROUGH CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, stopped for an hour in the city this morning when he arrived at the Santa Cruz Airport on his way to Trivandrum.

Dr. Prasad was received at the airport by H. E. Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, and Mr. M. D Bhatt, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The President's plane took off at 12-30 for Trivandrum where he is proceeding as a guests of the Rajapramukh of Travancore-Cochin.

The President will visit Parlar, and later proceed to Dharwar to lay the foundation stone of the Karnatak

Import Of Nepalese Coins

NEW DELHI, March 24

By a notification published in the Gazette of India today, the Government of India have prohibited the import into India of silver coins current in Nepal except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Falgun Vad 2, 2001
MUSLIM: Jamadi-ul-Akher 16, 1370
PARSI: Meher 24, 1320
SUNRISE 6-40 a.m., SUNSET 6-51 p.m.
HIGHTIDE 00-48, 13-24,
LOWTIDE 06-58, 19-16

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICAPAL SUBORDINATE STAFF UNION: Annual social gathering of the Union at Sunderbai Hall, Carnegie Rd., at 3 p.m. Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS ASSN: Golden Jubilee Celebration of the Assn., Ram Baug, C. P. Tank, 3-30 p.m.

NISARGOPACHARAK MANDAL: Lecture on 'Effect of Mental Emotions on Health, Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVL. ARYA SAMAJ: Weekly meeting of the Samaj, Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road 5-30 p.m.

CITY POLICE BAND will play today at the Victoria Garden from 7 to 9 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain. Public lecture on "The Story of Theosophy: Past-Present-Future" at 6-15 p.m., today.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Is Creation Inadequate."

Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

I. N. S. 'RAJPUT'S' CRUISE

Participation In Australia Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a press conference held here today, Captain A. Chakravarti, I. N., gave a brief account of the 95-day cruise of the INS 'Rajput' in Australian waters.

The 'Rajput' left Bombay on December 18 to participate in the Australian Day Celebrations at the invitation of the Australian Government. The vessel called at Darwin, Brisbane, Melbourne and other important ports.

The personnel of the vessel received a warm and cordial welcome at all the ports at which the 'Rajput' had called, said Capt. Chakravati, and varied entertainment programmes were arranged on behalf of the Indian and naval staff. During its three-months' visit to Australia, the 'Rajput' had many opportunities for sea exercises.

The personnel of the ship brought back from Australia several souvenirs which grace the decks of the ship.

CAPT. A. CHAKRAVARTI, I.N.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMANA CEREMONY

The Uthamana Ceremony of Shri. Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai, Indian Minister in Switzerland, Austria and Vatican, will take place at his residence, "Has-man", 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay, at 6-15 p.m. on Monday, the 26th March, 1951.

NEED FOR ANTI-T.B. PROPAGANDA

Kher Satisfied With B.C.G. Campaign

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need for instensive propaganda among the masses for combating tuberculosis was stressed by Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, speaking at the annual general meeting of the State Anti-T. B Association at the R.P.T.B. Hospital, at Sewri Bombay, today.

The other activities essential to surb the spread of the diseases+preventive inoculation—had been undertaken by the Government and local bodies, the Chief Minister added. "This is, perhaps, the most useful measure that can be undertaken. We have got several B.C.G. teams working in different towns in the State and I am told that at most places the people are co-operating any many susceptible persons have been vaccinated," he said.

T. B. SEALS CAMPAIGN

The Chief Minister referred to the T. B. Seals Campaign which was organised by the Association recently and remarked that was the collection to which the poorest could contribute and thanked, on behalf of the Association, all those who had worked for the sales of the seals and also those who bought them. He was glad that it had been decided to make the campaign a permanent feature, because apart from raising funds it would keep the question of T. B. before the public and serve as a constant reminder of the foe that was within them. The task of eradicating T. B. is a gigantic one and it is only the full co-operation of the public that it can be achieved', he said.

HOME TREATMENT

Mr. Kher made a special reference to the home treatment clinic established by the munificence of Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas and was glad to say that it had already won the confidence and co-operation of the public. Already more than 2,000 contacts had been examined and little over 3 per cent of the contacts had been found affected in the chest. "I am looking forward to the day when it will be possible to detect and treat every affected person and restore him to health and send him back to his job as early as possible", he said.

The Chief Minister said that in Bombay State the general mortality had definitely dropped in the last 15 years, the average death rate in 1932-35 years, the average death rate in 1932-35 being 25.11 per 1,000, in 1946 23.04 per 1,000 and in 1949-50 19.25 per 1,000. No figures later than that were available.

Wanted: News Of Illicit Liquor

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay writes: The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, will be glad to receive from the public any information regarding illicit liquor activities which may be going on in any locality in Greater Bombay.

Persons in the know and who are interested in eradicating the drink evil, are requested to communicate, either in writing or by phone (Tel. No. 39811 Extension 284), with the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Prohibition, Grant House, Palton Road, Bombay, and furnish him with the required information.

Particular care will be taken to see that the name of the informant is kept a close secret. In suitable cases, good rewards will be offered promptly to informants.

THUNDERSHOWERS OVER LARGE AREAS

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 24 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, March 24, 1951:—

Yesterday's western disturbance has become active and has caused local thundershowers in the Punjab (I), West Uttar Pradesh and Saurashtra and Kutch.

Thundershowers have also occurred locally in Assam and at a few stations in Gujarat, coastal Andhradesa, northwest Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

Day temperatures continued to be below normal in northern India and the central parts of the country. They were five degrees and ten degrees F. below normal in Rajasthan and north Gujarat.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will be widespread in the Punjab (I), west Uttar Pradesh, Vindya Pradesh and north Madhya Pradesh and occur locally in east Uttar Pradesh, east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and sub-Himalayan West Bengal. There may also be a few thundershowers in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, southeast Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema east Hyderabad and the extreme south of the peninsula.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally moderate to heavy showers are likely in the hills of the Punjab (I) and of west Uttar Pradesh during the next 36 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	92	71	0	0	—
Ahmednagar	96	64	0	0	—0.1
Allahabad	93	70	0	0	—0.5
Bangalore	93	71	0	0	—0.3
BOMBAY	89	76	0	0	—0.1
Calcutta	92	76	0	0.9	—0.1
Delhi	89	63	T	0	—0.4
Hyderabad	100	74	0	0	—0.4
Indore	87	65	0	0	—0.1
Lucknow	91	69	0	0	—0.3
Madras	96	78	0	0	—0.3
Mahabaleshwar	85	60	0	0	—0.1
Mysore	95	71	0	0	—0.4
Nagpur	98	72	0	0	—0.5
Patna	95	70	0	0	—0.4
Poona	100	62	0	0	—
Sholapur	100	72	0	0	—0.2
Simla	58	46	0.1	1.3	—0.7
Surat	94	73	0	0	0

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

POONA, March 24 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with its epicentre about 2,890 miles away from here was recorded by the Seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 3-27 a.m. today.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 25

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme. 07-45 D. Nanjiyani, G songs 08-15 Ram Marathe, desi 11-45 R. Sukhadia, "Dhoonvadkar", G play 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 S. Parsekar, violin 13-40 Week's programme. 13-45 Handel's Messiah 17-30 Hirabai Jhaveri, bhimpalasi. 18-10 S. Parsekar, violin. 18-30 Ram Marathe, marwa. 19-00 Jaya Thakkar party, G chorus songs. 19-10 Locals. 19-30 Air trio. 19-45 For industrial workers. 20-30 B. Majrekar, rageshri. 20-45 Jaya Thakkar party, G songs 21-15 Rama hariharan, K music. 21-45 Surprise item. 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 Chamber concert.

VARIATIONS

353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat. 08-00 S. Parsekar, violin. 08-45 Leela Khaladkar, Rangnekar compositions. 11-00 Film songs. 11-45 Hirabai Jhaveri, shudh sarang. 12-15 J. Muktidoot, H musical feature, "Mrig trishna". 13-00 Leela Khaladkar, bhavgeet. 13-30 S. Parsekar, violin. 13-50 G. P. Pathak, vocal. 17-30 For children, M. 18-00 Air artist, bhavgeet. 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K. 19-20 H. Sharma, H songs. 20-15 Leela Khaladkar, M songs 20-30 Vishesh amantran se. 20-45 Letters' replies. 21-00 S. Sharma, H songs. 21-30 Radio trailer. 21-45 Hirabai Jhaveri, bageshri. 22-00 R. Marathe, vocal. 22-30 G. P. Pathak, vocal

BARODA

250 m.—08-15 R. Thakore, khayal. 08-30 A. Mohile, jaltarang. 18-20 As in Ahmedabad. 18-30 For rural listeners 19-00 M Niazi thumri and qadra 19-15 As in Ahmedabad. 19-30 Locals. 19-35 R. Murtiwala, G geets. 19-50 A. Mohile, kashtatarang. 20-00 R. Thakore, khayal. 20-30 Your choice 21-15 A. Mohile instrument music. 21-30 As in Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.—08-15 Your requests. 09-00 For children. 18-20 D. Mohammed, bhajans. 18-30 Locals. 18-35 G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj. 18-45 Geet kunj. 19-00 Sumati Mutatkar, cl. vocal. 19-15 D. Mohammed, ghazals 19-30 For industrial workers. 20-00 D. Mohammed, geets. 20-30 Sumati Mutatkar, cl. vocal. 21-15 G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj. 21-30 Sumati Mutatkar, cl. vocal. 22-00 P. C. Ojha's play "ghataen' H

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music. 09-30 AIR music. 09-45 Music by AIR. 10-00 Cavalcade of music. 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody. 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music. 04-00 Salon serenade. 04-30 AIR concert hall. 05-00 Through listening glass. 05-30 Back to Bible.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day. 7-30 BBC News. 7-45 Star of Today. 8-00 Sunday Serenade. 8-15 Voice of Prophecy. 8-45 Greek Session. 9-00 Swap Shop. 9-30 Your Choice. 10-30 Jazz Record Shop. 11-00 Hindi Programmes. 12-00 noon Music. 12-30 p.m. Much Binding. 5-00 Hindi Programme of Film Music. 6-30 Lipton Show—Hindi. 7-00 Among the Orchestras. 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet 7-30 Radio Jig Saw. 8-00 Quiz Kids. 8-30 In Lighter Vein. 9-00 Time for Music. 9-30 Voice of Prophecy. 10-00 Day is Ending.

B.B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—14-30 Easter Day service—. 15-00 "Lost Horizon". 16-15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ. 18-45 Strike up music. 19-45 Music from Handel's 'Messiah'. 21-00 Easter Day service. 21-45 Melody mixture. 22-15 London forum. 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespeare programme. 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan and M. A. Khan's London letter. 20-00 Weekly review. 20-05 Y. K. Kambalposh. 20-20 Letters' replies. 20-30 In Hindi for India, and for children

Commercial Receiver Licences

Under the new procedure due to come into force from April 1, 1951 commercial licences, dealer's possession licenses as well as demonstration and substitute broadcast receiver licences will be issued and renewed after payment of demand notes, as is usual in respect of telephone rental bills. All members of the public who desire to apply for these licences are advised not to send remittances of any nature to Postmaster-General's office. Only applications in respect of such licences may be addressed to him. On receipt of these, and if Postmaster-General, Bombay decides to issue the necessary licences to the applicant, he will send to the applicant a demand note in duplicate. On receipt of the demand note the applicant should tender the amount prescribed along with the demand notes to the nearest post office. One copy of the demand note will then be returned to the applicant by the post office in token of the amount paid by him. Thereafter action will be taken to issue the required licence to the applicant.

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FORM HORSES OBLIGE AT MAHALAXMI

Downpour Records Facile Victory

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PUNTERS inflicted considerable damage to the layers of odds at Mahalaxmi today when the programme for the sixth spring meeting was decided. With the exception of Bishop's Lot a Delhi horse, the remaining winners had substantial form and most of them were well supported.

Chand Chakor, jointly owned by Mrs. Sakinabai Ahmedbhoy and Mr. Aziz Ahmedbhoy scored practically from pillar-to-post in the day's cup event, the Lumley gold cup. Runner-up MacDonald put a burst midway in the straight and closed on the winner below the distance but Chand Chakor took a breather and went on to score by half length.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Downpour who goes fondly with young Devaney scored a fluent victory in the Deccan Plate from the fast finishing Doorani. Der-Nue-Wey was a close third and the wagered Swan Walk fell back to fourth position after scorching the pace by several lengths.

Trainers Buckley and Rylands sent out two winners each for their patrons and Jockey Damodar carried the day's honours by steering a double with Chand Chakor and Guest of Honour.

The double event pool was solved by 430 punters. Each ticket returned Rs. 48 and the treble had 87 successful tickets, each of which fetched Rs. 1452.

The following are results:—

THE ACUMEN PLATE—6 Furlongs.

M/s. W. Buckley, L. N. Kapadia and D. Mathradas's EUDORA 8-12 Duffy 1
Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's NARSES 8-12 Purtu Singh 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY DUKE 8-12 G. Medhe 3
Mr. S. S. Kapur's DILSHER 8-12 P. Khade 4

Not run: Phoenix Lad, Lucky Guard, Pocket Apollo, Nav Bharat, Bonny Prince.

Won by Nk., 1 3/4 l., 2 1/2 ls.
Time: 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13. Places Rs. 12 and 31.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE CHIPLUN PLATE—1 Mile 3 Furlong.

Mr. W. L. Meier's FLYING BANNER 8-2 G. Medhe 1
Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 8-2 P. Khade 2
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's CHANDRALEKHA 8-13 Kheem Singh 3
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DON'T BOAST 7-10 Damodar 4

Not run: Andaz, The Coward, Philorkny.

Won by 1 1/2 l., 1 l., 2 ls.
Time: 1 min. 58 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 20, 21 and 40.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE DAPOLI PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Mulk Raj Agarwal's BISHOP'S LOT 8-10 P. Mistry 1
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's PRINCESS DOMINIC 9-1 Gangaram 2
Mr. B. N. Sanas's SHOW ON 7-11 Raghunath 3
Mr. and Mrs. F. D Wadia's SHANDANA 8-4 Tasi 4

Not run: Rajguru, Krishnakamal, Fox Trot, Paper Crown.

Won by 3 1/2 ls., 1 1/4 l., Shd.
Time: 1 min. 16 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 38, 22 and 77.
Winner trained by F. Malone.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's BLACK MAGIC 7-12 Gilmore 1
Mrs. P. Rylands's LITTLE STAR 8-2 S. Chavan 2
Mr. and Mrs. Krishnarao A. Balsekar's CHANDROOS 8-7 Purtu S. 3
Mr. S. S Kapur's GEORGETTE 8-8 P. Khade 4

Not run: Wahdina, Rashtrapati, Masked Pleasure, Agni Mani, Chandrakor.

Won by Shd., 1 l., Nk.
Time: 1 min. 16 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 18 and 23.
Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE DECCAN PLATE—1 1/4 Miles

M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 8-10 O. Devaney 1
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 9-1 Purtu Singh 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's DER-NUE-WAY 8-4 Gilmore 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's SWAN WALK 8-2 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Beldara.

Won by 1 3/4 l., Shd., Hd.
Time: 2 mins. 3 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 19, 28 and 17.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE LUMLEY GOLD CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Mrs. Sakinabai H. Ahmedbhoy and Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's CHAND CHAKOR 8-13 Damodar 1
Mrs. M. T. Thadani's MACDONALD 8-11 Gilmore 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 9-2 Amir Ahmed 3
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 9-4 Kheem Singh 4

Not run: Post Master.

Won by 1/2 l., 2 1/2 ls., Hd.
Time: 2 mins. 7 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 68. Places Rs. 24, 22 and 25.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE DAPOLI PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel and Mr. R. N. Nazir's CHILKHAT 8-8 P. Khade 1
Mr. G. M. Bahirat's INDIAN GEM 9-1 Medhe 2
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's QUEEN OF KANDY 9-2 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's SHAH OF IRAN 8-9 R. Bhosle 4

Not run: Bharati, Ruqaiyya.

Won by 3/4 l., 3/4 l., 3 ls.
Time: 1 min. 15 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29 Places Rs. 12, 14 and 13.
Winner trained by N. M. Patel.

THE SYED MUSTAPHA PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's GUEST OF HONOUR 8-5 Damodar 1
Mr Bachoo Bhai S. Premji's MUSAFIR 8-8 P. Khade 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's DOWN SOUTH 9-1 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. M. T. Thadani's GREAT LADY 7-13 Kheem Singh 4

Not run: Casanova, Gallant Man, Star Saphire, Mayur Puri.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13, 17 and 21.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

Favourite Finishes Third In Australian St. Leger

SYDNEY, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. W. Balloch's ALISTER seven to four on favourite, finished third in Australian Jockey Club Saint Leger over one and three quarter miles.

Mr. V. E. H. Davis' ARISTOCRAT by Le Grand Duc out of Kirrang won by a head from Mr. R. J. Watson's MIDWAY, with ALISTER half a length back, third to six runners.

ALISTER led until two furlongs from home, where he was challenged by ARISTOCRAT and MIDWAY. All three carried eight stones.

ARISTOCRAT, ridden by D. Munro, won in 3 minutes 4-3/4 seconds.

Betting: 4 to 1 Aristocrat, 9 to 2 Midway, 7 to 4 on Alister.

BALFOUR SADDLES TWO WINNERS

Double For Jockey Cracknell In Calcutta Races

CALCUTTA, March 24 (PTI): Following are the results of today's Calcutta races (final day):

The Sixth Consolation Plate (Div. II)—Seven Furlongs.

Diligent Land 9-4 (Thompson) 1. Delhi Durbar 8-0 (Percival) 2. Atinette 8-5 (McGaffin) 3. Sea Long 8-0 (Higson) 4. Not run:— Nightmare. Won by 1-1/2 l, 2-1/2 l, 2-1/2 l. Time: 1-31-2/5.

Tote paid:— (Five-Rupee tote) Rs. 40 (win) Rs. 11, Rs. 9, Rs. 8 (Places). Winner trained by Capt. Pownes. Favourite:— Atinette.

The Rampore Plate— One Mile

Onslaught 7-13 (Peacock) 1. Escapade 9-0 (Cracknell) 2. Egyptian Belle 9-4 (McCloud) 3. Blue Mist 8-1 (Stead) 4. Not run:— Royal Clipper, Filibuster. Won by: 1-1/2 l, 2 l, 4 l. Time: 1-44-4/5.

Tote paid (Five-Rupee tote): Rs. 11 (Win) orecast Pool Rs. 104. Winner trained by Alford. Favourite:- Onslaught.

The Ranaghat Plate—Six Furlongs

Jouette 9-4 (McGaffin) 1. Royal Clipper 9-3 (Stead) 2. Corn Flower 8-7 (J. Warren) 3. Nasrullah 8-9 (Agnew) 4. Not run: Onslaught, Prince Jehangir. Won by 3l, 3/4 l, 1-1/2 l. Time: 1-16-3/5.

Tote paid (Five-Rupee tote): Rs. 18 (win) Rs. 7, Rs. 10, Rs. 9 (Places). Winner trained by Archer. Favourite Jouette

The Sixth Consolation Plate (Div I) —Seven Furlongs.

Ack Ack 9-9 (W. Sibbritt) 1. Sport Royal 7-8 (McCloud) 2. Rang Rao 8-10 (Agnew) 3. Celeste 8-6 (Thompson) 4. Not run: Lucky Tara. Won by: 1/2 l, 1 l, sh-hd. Time: 1-31-3/5.

Tote paid (Five-Rupee tote): Rs. 20 (Win). Rs. 8, Rs. 14, Rs. 34 (Places). Winner trained by Wood. Favourite: Black Boy

The Barnwell Plate—1-1/4 Miles

Chicken Feed 9-2 (McCloud) 1. Torchligh 7-6 (Peacock) 2. Cutie 7-4 (Tomlin) 3. Peder 8-11 (McGaffin) 4 Not run: Plastic Won by 1-1/2 l, 4 l, 1/2 l. Time: 2-10-2/5.

Tote paid (Five-Rupee tote): Rs. 28 (Win) Rs. 10, Rs. 9 Rs. 88 (Places). Winner trained by Bedham. Favourite The Little Lord.

The Cleveland Plate—7 Furlongs

Fine and Fair 8-6 (Cracknell) 1. Mary Wallace 7-11 (Tomlin) 2. Kirkwick 9-6 (McGaffin) 3. Windy Wold 9-4 (W. Sibbritt) 4. Not run:— Upper Set. Won by: 3/4 l, 1-1/2 l, 1/2 l. Time: 1-27-3/5. Tote paid (Rs. 5 tote): Rs. 8 (Win), Rs. 6, Rs 7, Rs. 14 (Places). Winner trained by Balfour. Favourite: Fine and Fair

The Exeter Plate—Six Furlgs.

Tom O' Donnell 8-9 (Cracknell) 1. Prospect 9-4 (Percival) 2. Bulrich 9-3 (J. Warren) 3. Nan Duskin 9-3 (McCloud) 4. Not run: Systematic. Won by: Sh.-hd. 2 l, 3 l. Time: 1-14-1/5. Tote paid (Five-Rupee tote): Rs. 28 (Win) Rs. 8, Rs. 17, Rs. 6 (Places). Winner trained by Balfour. Favourite: Bullrich, Fair Caution and Purple Lace.

The Ripon Plate—One Mile

Easy Passage 9-4 (McGaffin) 1. Red Rival 7-10 (Morsillo) 2. Battle Out 9-1 (Thompson) 3. Eastern Mascot 9-2 (—) 4. All ran. Won by 2 l, 1-1/2 l, 3/4 l. Time 1-43-3/5 Tote paid: (Five-Rupee tote) Rs. 39 (Win) Rs. 12, Rs. 16, Rs. 12 (Places), Winner trained by Goswell. Favourite: Queen of Bannockburn.

Treble Tote paid: Rs. 743/- on each of 101 winning tickets.

OVERSIGHT WINS DONCASTER CUP

SYDNEY, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. W. A. Freeman's Oversight (Beauson-Distraction) won the £6,500 Doncaster Cup by a head in a photo-finish with Mr. J. G Alexander's Davey Jones over a mile at Randwick today.

Mr. A. Shaw's Great World was a further three lengths away third of 22 starters.

About 70,000 saw Oversight ridden by J Thompson overtake Davey Jones in the straight and win after a great tussle in one minute 6 and a quarter seconds.

No Play On First Day

WELLINGTON, Mar. 24 (PTI-Reuter): Play was washed out by rain on the opening day of the second and final test between England and New Zealand here today.

Rain had been falling intermittently since Thursday night and it continued this morning. After an inspection an hour bebore lunch the captains decided two hours later that no play would be possible.

The First Test at Christchurch was drawn.

Madras Race Acceptances

MADRAS, March 24 (PTI): Following are the acceptances for Madras Races, March Meeting. Fifth Day, Sunday, March 25, 1951:—

THE KRISHNAGIRI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Maiden Ind. Class A.

Miss Pierrot 9-4, Cold Shoulder 8-0, Dinna Care 7-9, Rati Kumari 7-7, Spot 7-4.

THE VELLORE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Ind. Class A.

Pretty Fast 9-4, Flying Jester 9-4, Gipsy Lore 9-3, Zedai 9-1, The Angel 8-11, Rooney Girl 8-6, Eastern Rocket 8-4, Hurry On 8-1, Pine Flower 7-13, As You Please 7-13, On and On 7-13, Rubayat 7-13.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Class III.

Sicily 9-4, Press On 9-2, Sinister 9-2, Windsor Knight 9-0, My Lady Jean 8-0, Imperial Majesty 7-10, Wild Honey 7-4.

THE CHEPAUK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Class IV.

Heartbreaker 9-4, Anya Girl 8-13, Fleet Wings 8-13, Wing Comfisher 8-12, Reviver 8-12, Princess of Hindustan 8-8, Sky Hill 8-3, Princess Padma 7-13, Lean Note 7-13, Kubaira 7-12, Musena 7-6, Notice 7-5, Surprising 7-5, Windsor Lass 7-5.

THE KANNPPAN CUP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong. Ind. Class A.

Crescendo 9-4, Black and White 8-13, Bold Note 8-12, Prince Mario 8-11, Patakha 8-10, Jai Malhar 8-10, Count Bobby 8-4, Malka 8-4, Royal Prince 7-12, Prove It 7-7, Big Hearted 7-7.

THE TIRUPATI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Ind. Class B.

Panther's Pride 9-4, Al Kajora 9-3, Khushroo 9-1, Grey Chance 8-12, Star of Sethu 8-7, Jehangir 8-6, Lovely Night 8-5, Fireworks 8-5, Flash Ena 7-12, Win Again 7-9, Moon Dust 7-4.

RICKABY WINS ON PARADISO

LONDON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Paradiso won the Rosebery Stakes run over one and quarter miles at Kempton Park this afternoon. Eclat was second and Jacobite third. Sixteen ran.

Betting: 15 to 2, Paradiso, 10 to 1 Eclat, 100 to 8, Jacobite. Won by one length with six lengths between second and third. Montezol did not run.

Aptly enough the winning owner was Lord Rosebery. Paradiso by Dante out of Flapper started joint favourite with Billiter Street. Billy Rickaby kept Paradiso in touch with the leaders until entering the straight when he challenged on the outside. No sooner had Paradiso taken the lead from Jacobite, who made most of the running, than he was challenged by the top weight Aga Khan Eclat. After racing neck and neck up the straight Paradiso came again to win a splendid race by a length. Jacobite was well behind in third place.

EASY FIRST ROUND WIN FOR BARI

EDINBURGH, March 23 (PTI Reuter): Abdul Bari of Bombay, and Hashim Khan of Pakistan, two seeded players in the third Scottish open squash rackets championship, won their first round ties tonight.

Bari played a fast game to beat J. H. Giles, the Sheffield professional, 9-2, 9-3, 9-2.

Khan, British professional champion and Pakistan title holder, had an easier passage beating Peter Everratt, a young Edinburgh amateur who substituted for Commander A. T. Seymour-Haydon, the England international, by 9-1, 9-0, 9-1. Khan's was too speedy for the Edinburgh man, who was completely baffled by his triangular shots.

Mahmoud Karim of Egypt the holder, beat D. W. Shaw of Edinburgh 9-1, 9-7, 9-1.

Karachi Independents Held To A Draw

KHUSHDEV SINGH'S BRILLIANT GOALKEEPING FOR SIKHS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WITH big game hockey, the first semi-final of the Invitation Tournament now transferred to the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, thrills replete of National standard were much in evidence this evening when Independents of Karachi were held to a draw by the holders, Sikh Regiment, Ambala, each side scoring once. The replay will be played on Sunday at 4-20 p. m.

Pakistan's failure to snatch victory at this first outing may even spell their doom, as the Sikhs were rather slow in getting used to the Turf, which though somewhat moist was hardly trimmed to make it appear like a billiard table.

There was little doubt of the ability of the Pakistan side. They combined with understanding and showed that they are a well balanced side, which lacks little in all departments of the game. But with so much to their credit, and with so powerful an attack led by none other than the scheming Pakistani wizard of the stick, Jamshed and also a winger like Latif who delighted one and all with his swiftness and ball control. Aziz at right in, always took over where Jamshed left off and so he was responsible for the equalizer.

The Pakistan defence though sturdy sometimes indulged in questionable tactics, which aggravated the Sikhs, who did not lose time to retaliate, but the game was always in control.

If Pakistan did not score a runaway victory, with all the chances at their disposal and besides dominating play, it was due to the Sikh Regiments brilliant and courageous goalkeeper, Khushdev Singh, who covered himself with glory. Another important factor was the habit to raise their sticks well enough to earn the umpires displeasure, especially when about to score. Jamshed and Masood were blown up for twice and Aziz and Latif once each.

Ambala have to thank their stars that they survived a gruelling time. The forwards were only able to make a few combined raids, while the individual break throughs were hardly of note. Overcrowding tactics in goalarea prevented the Pakistani's scoring as well as the vein idea of the defence to hit directly into onrushing attackers.

A penalty bully goal gave the Sikhs the lead in the twentieth minute of play. Mohan Singh beating goalkeeper Anwar to the bully. The bully was awarded against the goalie sitting on the ball, when Mohan Singh had shot into him.

Six minutes later, Aziz, the Pakistan right inner, collected the ball after Jamshed had missed and dribbled his way past the defence to beat Khushdev Singh from close in to give his side the equalizer.

The second half saw the Sikhs defend magnificently and goalkeeper Khushdev Singh's performance, coupled by a great game by the defence caused a drawn game.

The teams were:

INDEPENDENTS, KARACHI: Anwar, Khurrum, Asghar, Nabi Kallal, Ghafur, Habib Kiddi, Mahmood, Aziz, Jamshed, Masood, Latif.

SIKH REGIMENT, AMBALA:—Khuhdev Singh, Ajit Singh, Indu Singh, Jarnail Singh, Harjit Singh, Pritam Singh, Dalip Singh, Harbux Singh, Mohan Singh, Hardyal Singh, Anup Singh.

Umpires: Vishwanathan and Abraham.

Keen Race For Calcutta Hockey Honours

CALCUTTA, March 24 (PTI): Mohun Bagan, runners-up and Customs, champion of 1950 kept up the race for the current year's first division hockey league honours beating Rangers and Greer Sporting respectively by a comfortable margin this evening.

Mohun Bagan are at the top with twenty-six points having played fourteen games, while Customs are a close second with twenty-four points collected in thirteen matches. Each team has so far dropped two points.

The following are the results:—Mohun Bagan 3, Rangers 0. Customs 3, Greer Sporting 1. Punjab Sports 1, St. Thomas Old Pupils Association 0. Calcutta Football Club 2, Calcutta Garrison 2.

Punjab Sports For Aga Khan Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Punjab Sports a leading Calcutta Hockey side have sent in their entry for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and are being included in the draw. Their entry was received by wire this evening.

NATIONAL STADIUM FOR PAKISTAN

KARACHI, March 24 (PTI): Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Pakistan's Education Minister, announced in the Parliament here today that his Government would shortly be setting up a National Council for Physical Education. Mr. Fazlur Rahman, who was replying to a question, said that the Pakistan Government was also fully alive to the need of a national stadium and would stimulate efforts to meet this requirement.

Pakistan has no national stadium at present.

DAVE SANDS TO DEFEND TITLE IN MAY

SYDNEY, March 24 (PTI-Reuter).

Dave Sands, of Australia, British Empire middleweight champion, will leave for England in May to defend his crown against the British titleholder Randolph Turpin.

This was announced today by Mr. Tom Maquire, Sands' manager. Maquire said he had cabled acceptance of an offer from Mr. Jack Solomons, London promoter, but declined to disclose the figure Sands will receive.

IMPRESSIVE WIN BY MISS GOPALDAS

Bombay Suburban Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Forceful tennis was witnessed in the women's singles encounter between Miss Nirmala Gopaldas and Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson this evening at the Bandra Gymkhana in the Bombay Suburban Open Tennis Championships. The former University champion after dropping the second set over the extra games, swept her older opponent off her feet to record a facile victory, beating her 6-1, 5-7, 6-1.

Sammy Bharucha, the promising youngster, took two more steps towards winning the "B" Singles title, when he accounted first for Edwin Fernandes, and later on George Lewis, both of whom he defeated in two straight sets. Edwin Fernandes, however, extended him in the second set, when he fought every inch in the sixteen games played in that set.

C. L. Savara and D. Stilliard, the runners-up in the Hindu Gymkhana Tournament, were engaged by C. Kishenchand and S. T. Panjwani in a very keen doubles match, the former pair prevailing in two sets.

The following are today's results:-

"B" Singles

George Lewis beat C. J. Gupte 6-2, 6-2; Sammy Bharucha beat Edwin Fernandes 6-2, 9-7; W. D. Lewis beat N. J. Bellani 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; Sammy Bharucha beat George Lewis 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Singles

Miss Nirmala Gopaldas beat Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson 6-1, 5-7, 6-1; Mrs. Phyllis Athaide beat Mrs. Yvonne Cameron 6-1, 6-2; Mrs. B. Swete beat Mrs. Kusum Noguer 6-1, 6-4; Mrs. Freny Savaksha beat Miss Pilloo Billimoria 6-2, 6-1.

Men's Doubles

C. L. Savara and D. Stilliard beat C. Kishenchand and S. T. Panjwani 8-6, 6-2; P. N. Sarangpani and N. V. Ulial beat C. R. V. Subban and K. S. K. Murthy beat 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles

C. R. V. Subban and Mrs. K. G. Milne vs P. N. Sarangpani and Mrs. Herbert 5-5 (unfinished).

Hindustan Aircraft Win Trophy

MADRAS, March 24 (PTI)

Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, won the Grasshoppers Cup in the Madras United Club Footbal Tournament here today, defeating B. and C. Mills by two goals to nil in the losing semi-finalists tie.

The trophy, a present of the Grasshoppers Club of Madras, was constituted only this year for the losing semi-finalists of the M.U.C. Football Tournament.

The M. U. C. Football Tournament final between the Hyderabad Football Association team and Tilak Moti of Madras will be played tomorrow

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

4-20 p. m. Independents, Karachi vs Sikh Regiment, Ambala (Replay semi-final).

5-30 p. m. Lusitanians vs Punjab Police (semi-final Invitation).

TENNIS

Bandra Gymkhana

3-30 p. m. Suburban Open Tournament.

INTER-VARSITY BOAT RACE TO BE RE-ROWED

Oxford Boat Waterlogged: Umpire Declares 'No Race'

LONDON, March 24. (PTI-Reuter).

TODAY'S Inter-Varsity Boat Race was declared no race after the Oxford boat had become water-logged shortly after the start.

Conditions were appalling with high wind throwing up great white horses when crews left starting stake. Oxford had won the toss and chose Surrey Station which had what shelter there was. Cambridge though in worse position made a magnificent start and were quickly in two lengths lead.

BOAT SINKS

Oxford, with its heaviest crew ever, found great difficulty in countering the conditions and after rowing about three minutes it was clear that their boat would take much water. It came as no surprise therefore when they stopped rowing with their boat full of water. Rescue launches dashed to their aid as ther swan out of their sinking craft.

The race will be rerowed on Monday at 14-30 G.M.T. subject to the permission of the Port of London authority.

Cambridge in the meantime, showing wonderful latermanship were making great headway and were six lengths in front. It now became a question whether they could row over course for victory but when only just short of the mile post, the umpire, the Bishop of Willesden, a former Oxford Blue, declared it no race and Cambridge stopped rowing.

Conditions recalled former races of similar nature to 1912 when both boats sank and Oxford won; to 1859 when Cambridge finished alone after Oxford sank; and 1925 when Oxford became water-logged and could not finish. This was the 97th race of the series, Cambridge having won 52 to Oxford's 43 with one dead heat in 1877.

Presidents of both the University Clubs are now discussing the next step which will be either to rerow the race as happened in 1912 or call it off altogether.

An interesting point is that the winning crew was going to the United States to row against Harvard and Yale. Presidents might be influenced in deciding whether to rerow because of this fact. Otherwise they are in a great quandary.

Cambridge University crew, were able to row back to boathouse. They had difficulty in lifting craft out of water because of water inside.

None was more bitterly disappointed than the huge holiday crowd who had come to watch the race.

Time: Oxford stopped after start 2 minutes 35 seconds. Cambridge rowed for five minutes and ten seconds.

Hockey In Helsinki Olympiad Limited To Only 13 Nations

BOMBAY, March 24, (PTI).

ENTRIES to India's main interest in the Helsinki Olympiad—the Hockey Tournament—will be restricted to thirteen teams. Entering sides, too, will have their numbers limited. European teams may comprise no more than sixteen men; other countries may send up to eighteen.

The largest programme for any Olympiad ever is scheduled for the games according to the official news bulletin of the Organising Committee of the fifteenth "leap year meet". There will be no less than 142 competitions in eighteen different events. In London in 1948, the olympic schedule included 136 items.

Nearly 700 Finnish athletes, the bulletin said, are in training for the Olympiad. Sports associations have been sanctioned almost Rs. Five and half lakhs by the Finnish Olympic Committee.

It is also learned that the International Congress of the Federation of Sports writers will be held in Helsinki during the second week of the games.

PREPARATIONS ON LARGE SCALE

Meanwhile, preparations proceed apace at the Helsinki olympic stadium, scene of many world record breaking performances, and at olympic village. The stadium, which can hold 70,000 is being renovated, new stands are being erected, tracks widened and jumping and throwing facilities improved. The new olympic village will be alonside the old one, now a residential area and built originally for the olympiad that should have been held in 1940. Fifteen four-storeyed buildings, designed to hold 5,000 athletes and officials in 2,000 rooms, are under construction. The village will have a special olympic shopping centre, as also restaurants and barbers and shoemakers shops. Work started at the end of 1950 and continuously occupying 800 workers, is expected to be complete by spring, 1952.

The village will be handed over to 543 Helsinki families after the fifteen-day games, due to start on July 19, 1952.

Fifty percent of the admission tickets for the olympiad will be available to non-Finns and a quota for each country will be determined in the next few weeks. Arrangements are being made for the accommodation of foreign guests in hotels, private homes and special camps. For the 1940 games, which never came off, 4,16,171 tickets were sold of which 89,646 went outside Finland.

Mr. K. M. Munshi (President of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan) snapped with the artistes and pupils of Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay, who were on a visit to Delhi and presented a Dance and Music Festival at Mr. Munshi's residence .

Over-All Mobilisation On Election Front

PLANS TO GINGER UP CONGRESS PROPAGANDA MACHINERY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A proposal to set up a Co-ordination Committee of Ministers of Bombay and members of Executives of various Provincial Congress Committees of the State of Bombay had a favourable reception, when it was put forth at an informal conference of Ministers of Bombay State and Presidents and members of the Executives of the four Provincial Congress Committees held at the Congress House this evening.

The proposal, it is understood, was left to be finalised when the conference concludes its session tomorrow morning at the residence of the Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher.

The conference, which was convened at the instance of Mr. S. K. Patil, was attended among others Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Civil Supplies Minister and five other Ministers and parliamentary Secretary and Mr. B. S. Hiray, President of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Kanayilal Desai, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and members of various Executives. About 50 invitees were present. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, who is unwell, and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Dr. Jivraj Mehta could not attend the conference.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The main consideration before the Conference was to consolidate and co-ordinate the activities of Congress Organisations in the State with a view to strengthen the hands of the premier national organisation for the forthcoming electioneering campaign. The Conference will also discuss the State Government's policies in respect of food and prohibition.

The members exchanged views in a free and frank discussion lasting over two hours. The general feeling among those present appeared to be that the relations between the Congress Organisation and the administration were very cordial in the State of Bombay. It was emphasised, however, that co-ordinating efforts should be made to face the forthcoming general elections. It was at this stage that the proposal to set up a Co-ordinating Committee was made.

Speaking on this proposal, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, said that the Congress was the only organisation which commanded the confidence of the masses in this country. A feeling of defeatism was creeping among Congress workers, which had to be removed by strengthening the propaganda machinery. The Opposition parties had started mischievous propaganda against the Congress, and this nad to be fought he emphasised. He added that with this view before, them, a Co-ordination Committee should be set up as early as possible.

Mr. Patil also wholeheartedly supportedly the proposal.

The Conference is scheduled to meet again at Mr. Kher's residence at 8 tomorrow morning.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was in the chair.

Khuhro Back In Saddle

NEW SIND CABINET

KARACHI, March 24 (PTI): Mr. M. A. Khuhro tonight formed the new Sind Ministry. The swearing in ceremony will be held tomorrow at 10 a.m

Mr. Khuhro told the Press Trust of India that his Ministry consists of himself and the same four members of the Sind Ministry which resigned last night. They are: Kazi Fazlullah (outgoing Chief Minister), Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur, Syed Miran Mohammed Shah and Aga Ghulam Nabi Pathan.

Mr. Khuhro will continue to hold the position of the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, to which he was elected towards the end of 1949.

POLICE STATION AT ABU ATTACKED

D.S.P. Hurt: Agitation Against Merger

BOMBAY, March 24 (PTI): About 300 people attacked the police station in Mount Abu yesterday and injured the District Superintendent of Police, according to official reports received here today.

The people were demonstrating against the merger into Bombay of Mount Abu, a hill station on the border between Bombay State and Rajputana, about 100 miles from Ahmedabad.

The demonstrators are stated to have surrounded and hurled stones at the police station. Local Congress leaders including Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat, an M.P. who came to the spot, could not restore order, reports added. The police ultimately resorted to a lathi charge and dispersed the crowd.

TIBETAN ENVOYS TO PEKING

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): Dzasa Kunsang Tse, Commander-in-Chief of Tibet and his monk colleage in the delegation to Peking, Truink Chempo Lautra, arrived here today from Calcutta on their way to Peking.

An earlier message from Calcutta said;

The Delegation, are expected to meet Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Ambassador in India before leaving for China.

Lahore Postmen Call Off Strike

LAHORE, March 24 (PTI).

The eight-day-old strike by over 500 postmen in Lahore was called off on Friday, following an assurance by the authorities that there would be no victimisation.

MADRAS TO GO TO POLLS IN DECEMBER

Elections Spread Over 21 Days: New Assembly Hall Soon

MADRAS, March 24 (PTI).

MADRAS is to go to the polls—in free India's first general elections—from December 1 to 21 this year according to a tentative programme announced in the Assembly today by Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister in charge of elections.

In view of the enlarged electorate, a one-day simultaneous polling could not be held throughout the State, he said. Therefore, the elections would be spread over 21 days.

The Minister, who was moving the Budget demand for Rs. 23 48 lakhs under "Legislature" said 15 police parties would be employed for conducting the elections.

Arrangements were being made to declare the results of the election in each constituency as soon as possible.

The total number of voters in the finalised electoral rolls was 2,70,18,000 as against the estimated population of 5,42,90,000 as on March 1 last year, Mr. Gopala Reddi said.

He said it was proposed to open one polling station for each polling area. Each station would have two polling booths, one for men and the other for women. In areas where there were large number of 'Gosha' women voters, separate booths, manned by women polling staff, would be provided.

The Minister added construction of a new Assembly Hall, to accommodate the 375 members to be newly elected was underway. It would cost Rs. 7,00,000 and would be completed before the general elections conclude.

Against German Remilitarisation

BERLIN, March 24 (PTI-Reuter).

M. Louis Saillant, French Secretary-General of the Communist-Sponsored World Federation of Trade Unions, today promised the full support of his Federation's 78 million members for "the German workers' fight against remilitarisation".

He was speaking at the opening of the second day of a three-day European Workers' Conference in East Berlin.

SUPREMO'S TRUCE OFFER

Dictates Terms To End Korean War

PREDICTS MAO CAN'T ESCAPE DEFEAT

Says Parallel Has Lost Its Military Significance

TOKYO, March 24 (PTI-Reuter.)

GENERAL MacArthur declared today that Communist China faces "military collapse" if the United Nations decided "to depart from its tolerant efforts to contain the war in Korea."

The United Nations Supreme Commander made this statement before leaving his Tokyo Headquarters on another flying visit to the Korean battlefront.

General MacArthur renewed his offer to meet a Communist Field Commander to arrange a truce in Korea.

He did not further identify the Field Commander whom he offered to meet.

By the truce, the "realisation of the political objectives of the United Nations in Korea, to which no nation may justly take exception, might be accomplished without further bloodshed, he declared.

General MacArthur said the Korean conflict should be settled on its "own merits" without being burdened by "extraneous matters not directly related to Korea, such as Formosa or China's seat in the United Nations."

General MacArthur said that the "enemy was painfully aware that a decision of the United Nations to depart from its tolerant effort to contain the war to the area of Korea through expansion of our military operations to his coastal areas and invasion bases would doom China to the risk of imminent military collapse."

He made no mention of the 38th Parallel by name nor did he give an indication whether he plans to order a swift crossing.

He said the war proved that Communist China lacked industrial capacity to wage modern warfare and that China's manpower advantage was no longer decisive.

LACK OF MATERIAL

General MacArthur added: "Of even greater significance than our tactical success has been the clear revelation that this enemy, Red China, of such exaggerated and vast military power, lacks industrial capacity to provide critical items essential to the conduct of modern war.

"Red China lacks manufacturing base and those raw materials needed to produce, maintain and operate even moderate air and naval power, and he cannot provide essentials for successful ground operations such as tanks, heavy artillery and other armaments science has introduced into the conduct of military campaign.

"With the development of existing methods, numbers alone do not decide vulnerability inherent in such deficiencies.

Gen. MacArthur said: "When this control exists, as in our case, and is coupled with an inferiority of ground power as in the enemy's case, the resulting disparity is that it cannot be overcome by bravery, however fanatical, or the most gross indifference to human loss."

Gen. MacArthur broke his own security rules by announcing his flight to Korea before he was back in Japan.

UNO Circles Welcome It

LAKE SUCCESS, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): General MacArthur's surprise offer to discuss ceasefire with Chinese commanders in the field was generally welcomed in United Nations Circles here. It was regarded as a bold attempt to break a military and political deadlock.

The United Nations machinery itself, it was recognised, had so far failed to achieve any result in negotiating a ceasefire with the enemy.

Most of the United Nations officials, including Secretary General Trygve Lie, declined to comment on the MacArthur move "till further study". But unofficially, it was known that they welcomed the new development.

The same attitude was evident in American diplomatic quarters, where official silence was accompanied by unofficial approval.

EIGHTH ARMY'S TAIL UP

TOKYO, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Gale, Director of Training at the British War Office, told correspondents today it would be the most fortunate thing in the world if Chinese Communists launched a counter-offensive in Korea.

General Gale, who had just returned from a thorough tour of the Korean front, said General Ridgway's Eighth Army was well balanced, "relentlessly pursuing" the commander's plan and "had it fail well up."

It was inflicting very heavy losses at little cost, and if the communists struck back, it would be better able to do so.

Putting aside political considerations, there was no reason why the Chinese should not be pushed further back, General Gale added.

"If the Chinese want to put more men into Korea let them do so—there will just be more to kill."

He thought the Chinese were trying to tempt General Ridgway into a hasty advance, and had failed to induce the United Nations Commander to outrun his supplies and tactical plan. He thought "there must be a limit" to the losses the Chinese could take their present beating from the air and on the ground.

DROP INFERIORITY COMPLEX

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): Referring to the remarks of a member in Parliament today about India's slavery, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Deputy Minister for Commerce, said during all the trade talks he had attended India had acted as a sovereign nation. "It is an inferiority complex which is making people believe that India was tied to the chariot wheel of Britain", he said. The country was now out of it. Government were only considering matters on their merits.

FREEDOM OF PARALLEL

TOKYO, March 24 (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL MACARTHUR said today he had directed the Eighth Army to cross the Thirty-Eighth Parallel again "if and when its security makes it tactically advisable".

Just Back in Tokyo after his fourteenth trip to the Korean front, he said the Parallel had no military significance.

"Our naval and air forces cross it at will, and ground forces have done so in the past".

Asked whether there had been any developments on his statement earlier today—that he was willing to meet the Communist Commander to try to arrange a truce, General MacArthur replied "there was no contact".

General MacArthur, who flew back to Tokyo in his silver constellation aircraft "scap", said there was still no heavy ground fighting.

"Our troops maintain the initiative and the enemy continues to withdraw".

South Korea was now substantially clear of enemy forces and there was everywhere a quickening effort at rehabilitation and reconstruction, he said.

All the United Nations forces were in fine spirit and mettle.

"Enemy supply lines are taking terrible punishment from naval and air bombardments, he declared.

Before saying that he had ordered his troops to cross the parallel, General MacArthur remarked: "No comment would seem to be necessary with reference to the 38th parallel, the status of which has been so thoroughly discussed in statements from Washington, London and other capitals."

HOPE RECEDES

SHANNON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Hope for the 53 persons aboard the American 'Globemaster' missing in the Atlantic ocean began to recede tonight when it was officially stated here that no wreckage of the plane had been sighted.

First Aliens In U.S. Army

WASHINGTON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army in Germany is enlisting 2,500 carefully selected male aliens as regular soldiers, the Defence Department announced here today.

German nationals or nationals of Marshall Plan or North Atlantic Pact countries would not be accepted, the announcement specified.

These aliens, not non-resident foreigners ever to be brought into the American Army, would serve a five-year period.

The men would be trained in the United States as individual integrated into established units.

Congress granted the Army powers to recruit foreign volunteers last year.

Karachi Deal To Thief

KARACHI, March 24 (PTI).

A crowd here yesterday seized a weldressed man who was alleged to have stolen a carpet from a local mosque after Jumma prayers, blackened his face and paraded him through the city's thoroughfares.

New German Party

EX-COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS UNITE

WORMS-ON-RHINE, March 24 (PTI): About 250 ex-members of the West German Communist and Social Democratic Parties met here today to form an "Independent Workers' Party".

Many of the delegates had either been expelled from or had voluntarily left the two parties, because they disagreed with their politics.

Kherr Josef Schappe, leader of the new party, was dismissed from the editorship of the Communist daily paper in the Ruhr and expelled from the party over a year as a Titoist.

He told today's conference that the party would fight for Germany's independence from both East and West.

Dhirubhai's Funeral

SWISS PRESIDENT ATTENDS

BERNE, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): The funeral of Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Indian Minister to Switzerland, Austria and the Vatican, was held here today at the Bremgarten crematorium according to Vedic rites.

Swiss President M. Eddiard Vensteiger, broke a tradition to personally accompany the cortage.

Half the Swiss Cabinet, including Foreign Minister M. Max Petitpiere, and Defence Minister, Karl Kobelt, the Chief of the Swiss General Staff, Col. Montollin, Chief Justice, attended the simple ceremony which included recitation from Hindu scriptures and the singing of Mahatma Gandhi's favourite hymn "Raghupati Raghava Rajaram".

Curfew Follows Clash

LUDHIANA, March 24

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was clamped on Ludhiana city following a clash between two sections of people this evening.

The police used teargas to disperse the parties.

Six persons including a police constable were injured in the melee.

It was officially learnt that when an Arya Samaj procession was passing through the streets some people, who raised slogans for the formation of a "Sikhistan", hurled stones at the procession. This was retaliated by the processionists leading to the clash.

Curfew In Kanpur

KANPUR, March 24 (UPI).

A curfew order has been promulgated in Jawahar Nagar area in Kanpur for 24 hours with a break for two hours in the morning, until further orders, because of the Hindu-Sikh clash, which occurred here in the morning. The orders came into force from 4 p.m. today.

A stabbing incident was reported from Jawahar Nagar area where there was a clash between Hindus and Sikhs this morning.

Cochinites Boycott Kesavan Cabinet

ERNAKULAM, March 24, (PTI).

CONGRESS members of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly from Trichur and Cochin districts, after a five-hour-in-camera meeting here today, decided to "boycott" the cabinet formed by Mr. C. Kesavan as a protest against "the way in which he has chosen the personnel of his ministry."

Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair, President of the Cochin District Congress Committee, presided over the meeting which was called to consider the situation arising from the re-election of Mr. C. Kesavan, as leader of the Congress legislature party.

After a "free and frank discussion" the meeting is understood to have decided to postpone further steps in the matter of "forging a united front against the present set-up of ministry" pending the visit to the state of the Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, "in deference to instructions received from the Congress General Secretary, Mr. Kala Venkatrao."

Stop Press

PAK BUDGET DEBATE

KARACHI, March 24.

The Pakistan Parliament tonight concluded a three-day debate of the budget presented on March 19.

Voting on the demands will commence tomorrow.

RAJPRAMUKHS & GOVERNORS

The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad gave a dinner at the Government House, New Delhi, to the Governors and Rajpramukhs recently in Capital in connection with the Conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet Ministers also attended the dinner. Photo shows the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is being introduced to the guests, the Food Minister and his wife, Mr. Jagjivan Ram and others.

INDIA TO SET UP ATOMIC PILE

But Not For Making War Weapons

NEW DELHI, March 24 (UPI).

MR. Sri Prakasa, Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, told Parliament today that the construction of a small atomic pile for experimental purposes and for production of radio-active isotopes and by-products was one of the main short-term objectives of the Atomic Energy Commission, which was now carrying out research and other work in connection with the production of atomic energy in India. He also emphasised that production of atomic weapons was not the policy of the Government of India.

Giving details of the work done by the Commission and the places where centres of work had been established, Mr. Shri Prakasa said that the Commission had chosen the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research as the centre for its large-scale undertakings. The institute had been entrusted with training of a number of scientific workers to man the permanent establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission. Teams of selected workers were being instructed in nuclear physics and instrumentation, high vacuum work, design and construction of mass spectrometer and counter tubes and the use of photographic technique for nuclear work.

INSTRUMENTS

The other particulars given by the Minister were: The Instrument Section of the Atomic Energy Commission at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research designs and makes most of the electronic and other specialist equipment required for the detection of atomic particles and the meters and other apparatus needed in the Geological Survey for radio-active deposits.

The chemical and metallurgical laboratories of the Commission are also located at Bombay and in addition to carrying out routine analysis of samples of radio-active and other minerals, various specialised investigations are in progress there.

NEW URANIUM BELTS

The Minister said two uranium bearing belts had recently been discovered in eastern and central India. A detailed examination of these areas was in progress. To stimulate the mining of uranium by private concerns, the Commission had offered to buy all stocks of uranium ore. As a further incentive, rewards were offered for the discovery of new deposits and grants-in-aid were given for mine development. Prospectors were given advice by our geologists in the field and their samples of ore analysed free of charge.

Plans were in an advanced stage for setting up a factory for the production of uranium and thorium compounds, he said.

The Commission was acquiring all the existing stocks of beryl in this country. Rewards for the discovery of new deposits had been offered.

The question of manufacturing beryllium and its alloys was under consideration. A pilot plant was being set up for the purpose in the National Metallurgical Laboratory.

The Minister concluded that the Commissio nwas also in touch with similar organisations in foreign countries and also with private foreign firms carrying out research and other work in connection with the production of atomic energy.

Strange Bedfellows

KHATMANDU, March 24 (R.S.): It is reliably learnt here that some Ranas, who are not at all satisfied with the popular government in Nepal, are planning to join hands with Communists and other organisations. They have also been sending their men to confer with the officers of the party outside Nepal. It is further learnt.

ATOMIC ENERGY FROM SUN?

Argentine Steals A March Over U.S.

BUENOS AIRES, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Gen. Juan Peron, Argentine President, disclosed today that argentine has an atomic energy "pilot plant" in operation.

President Peron told reporters an experiment in "controlled vibration" had been successfully carried out at the plant, which was on Huemul Island in Argentinas Lake District.

President Peron said that Argentina had probed the secrets of the sun to produce atomic energy.

Deciding not to copy the American, British and Russians in developing nuclear fission, she had worked on "termonuclear reactions, identical to

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SAFE WITH MASCOT

TOKYO, March 24, (PTI-Reuter).

AN American Sergeant, clutching a mongrel dog in his arms was one of the five members of the crew of a United States Transport plane who jumped to safety when their machine exploded in mid-air in Korea yesterday.

Two other members of the crew probably lost their lives, Far East Air Force announced today.

Earlier reports had suggested that the five survivors and the dog "Riverts"— The plane's mascot— were the only occupants of the plane when it met disaster after dropping paratroopers north of Seoul yesterday.

One of the planes two engines caught fire when it hit the ground.

The survivors were today on their way to their base in Japan. Three of them were picked up by a jeep and two by helicopter south of the Seoul.

NOW FOR AN "ACHUTSTAN"

JULLUNDUR, March 24, (UPI): Refusal to take notice of the great awakening among the Harijans and thus forcing them to demand a separate 'Achutstan" would spell disaster for the country, warned Prof. Yaswant Rai, M. P. delivering his presidential speech at a Harijan conference at Kapurthala about ten miles from here yesterday.

The country, he said, was free but the Harijans could not taste it yet. They were suffering untold miseries and were being oppressed. But, he added, the Harijans had a useful weapon in the fundamental rights and adult franchise. They could wield it successfully if they were united. Unity only could give them force and strength to resist persecution. He advised them to resist all oppression and persecution peacefully and constitutionally.

PRESIDENT AT TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, March 24 (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the republic of India arrived here this evening by special plane.

As the President stepped down the plane, the Raj Pramukh accompanied by the Ministers of the State and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly garlanded and received him.

The Raj Pramukh gave a garden party at Kaudiar palace in honour of the President.

Dr. Prasad will be presented a civic address by the Trivandrum city corporation at eleven a.m. tomorrow at the legislative chambers. In the evening, the President is programmed to address a public meeting at the university stadium.

Hyderabad's Population

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) March 24

The total population of Hyderabad State, according to the 1951 census, is 1,86,65,253 representing an increase of 14.24 per cent over the State's 1941 population of 1,63,38,534.

Males number 94,87,744 and females 91,77,509 returning a figure of 967 females to every 1,000 males. Hyderabad city (including Hyderabad Municipality and Cantonment and Secunderabad Municipality and Cantonment) has now a population of 10,85,074 recording an increase of about 47 per cent over the city's population of 7,39,159 ten years ago.

The density of population in the state is now about 226 persons per square mile as against 198 in 1941.

FREE EXPORT OF PAK COTTON

KARACHI, March 24 (PTI): The Pakistan Government tonight announced that from May 1, 1951 upto the end of August 1951 "export of cotton will be permitted freely and without any quantitative restrictions to all shippers of both general and special lists".

PARIS, March 24 (PTI-Reuter):— Civil aircraft throughout the world flew 1,430 million kilometres (889 million miles) and carried thirty million three hundred thousand passengers last year, according to statistics from the International Civil Aviation Organisation here.

NEHRU DEPRECATES 'MORAL CRUSADES'

Inaugural Address At UNESCO Commission Session

NEW DELHI, March 24, (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru, inaugurating the second session of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, today expressed himself strongly against "moral crusaders."

Many countries in the world, he said, seemed to think that it was their duty to "make others like upto themselves". This tendency, if unchecked, would produce vast conflicts which would bring in their train tremendous disasters for mankind.

Already nations were being conditioned by fear and were beginning to think more and more in terms just of survival.

Mr. Nehru asked UNESCO to consider how to meet this great problem of the age whose symbol was atom bomb said said that while the countries of the world were developing common ways of action and thinking, inevitably also there were differences among them and these should be allowed full play.

The two-day session opened in the imposing central hall (formerly Constituent Assembly chamber) in Parliament House.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Education Minister, presided. Maulana Azad, speaking in Hindi said amidst cheers, that if there was any gleam of hope for unity and peace it could only be through the activity of UNESCO". In UNESCO one may forget the clashes at Lake Success and in an atmosphere where representatives who oppose one another in the United Nations organisation can co-operate in creative effort", he said.

Referring to the parent body, the U.N.O. Maulana Azad said: "If the hopes held out by the U.N.O. prove in the end to be illusory, the illusion is itself so dear to us that we would fain cherish it."

TRIBUTE TO INDIA

Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of UNESCO, said: "From among UNESCO's member-states India has been one of the most active and most receptive to the idea of co-operation between peoples."

Dr. Bodet indicated that a one week "Round Table" of eminent thinkers and philosophers of the East and West might be held in New Delhi in the Autumn of 1951.

Among those present were Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps and Members of Parliament.

GANDHIAN SEMINAR

Tomorrow morning sub-commissions will, along with other subjects, discuss a proposal for a Gandhian Seminar in 1951 and the UNESCO's pilot library and rural adult education projects for India.

The plenary session in the afternoon will consider the reports of these sub-commissions.

WELCOME TO BODET

Mr. Nehru welcomed Dr. Bodet, former Foreign and Education Minister of Mexico, not only as UNESCO representative but also as a representative of Mexico, described by Mr. Nehru as "a country which, though far away from us seems strangely akin to us in many ways.

"When we look towards that country", said the Prime Minister, "we see friendly eyes and a spirit of understanding and comradeship there. It has given me as Foreign Minister of my country great pleasure recently to help in the exchange of Ambassadors between your country and ours. I hope that will be a prelude to even closer understanding and co-operation."

15 YEARS JAIL FOR 21

Sofia Court's Decision

LONDON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Sofia District court has sentenced 21 people to 15 years for "espionage and diversionist activities according to Sofia Radio.

The Radio said automatic weapons, ammunition "Fascist-Titoist" literature and American tinned food had been found in possession of the accused "who had been trained in special schools"

India To Set Up Atomic Pile

(Continued from Page 13)

these which release atomic energy from the sun," he said.

Argentine scientists successfully carried out first tests in the controlled release of atomic energy by this new method on February 16.

President Peron made his announcement to local reporters accredited to Government house.

Before speaking, he introduced to them Prof. Ronald Ritcher, naturalised Argentine subject who he described as the 'real author of the project.'

MARCH OVER U.S.

Prof. Ritcher: "What the United States is trying to do with explosion of the Hydrogen Bomb", Argentina has achieved in the laboratory under perfect control.

"As from today we are on the road to atomic energy without using materials which previously were thought to be indispensible."

"For a long time Argentina has known how to make the Hydrogen (Bomb", Prof. Ritcher added.

ATOMIC POWERED AIRCRAFT

WASHINGTON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Atomic Energy Commission has taken another step towards an atom-powered aeroplane by asking the General Electric Company of Cincinnati to develop a nuclear reactor for aircraft.

The aim is to devise ways to produce heat from atomic energy and use it to drive a gas turbine.

French Nuclear Centre In Morocco Likely

CASABLANCA, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Negotiations are going on in Morocco for the establishment of a French centre of nuclear studies, it was learned here.

The step is being made with the approval of French scientific authorities.

No decision has yet been made.

Cut In Deliveries Of Motor-Tyres

WASHINGTON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): A twenty-five per cent cut in deliveries of tyres and tubes for new passenger motor cars from April 1 was announced here by the National Production Authority. Distributors' stocks will be limited after that date to a thirty-day supply.

Officials said the cut was ordered because of mounting defence use of rubber and a loss of about 4,000 tons in the production of synthetic rubber expected in April.

Polish-Bulgarian Trade Agreement

LONDON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Poland and Bulgaria have signed a trade agreement under which Poland will send rolled steel, rails, chemicals and textiles and receive non-ferrous metals, tobacco, sheep skins, rice and fruit, Moscow Radio said.

18 Heads Of Cattle Burnt To Death

KALNA, (Burdwan).

Eighteen heads of cattle were scorched to death in a big fire on Thursday night in village Dheropara in this sub division. Some houses were also gutted.

Hutti Gold Output

It was officially stated here that the Hutti mines in Raichur District of Hyderabad State produced 794 and 874 fine ounces of gold in January and February this year respectively.

Deputies Make No Headway

SOVIET OBJECTION TO AUSTRIAN ISSUE

PARIS, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): The Big Four Foreign Ministers' Deputies today completed the third week of their talks without making any headway in their effort to draft an agenda for a Foreign Ministers' meeting.

A British spokesman said no progress was made at today's meeting— the 17th—and no new proposals were made

No agreement was reached on any of the proposals already before the conference.

AUSTRIAN TREATY

M. Alexandre Parodi, the French Deputy, who was in the chair, said that at yesterday's secret session, the deputies had been able to throw more light on points of difference but had not yet been able to find a solution.

He asked whether any of the deputies wanted to make a statement. Their being no response, he suggested they should take up discussion of the Austrian Treaty. M. Gromyko (Soviet Union) said they had already discussed this question and there was no reason why they should deal with the wording of this item, when there was still a point of principle outstanding on this question.

Dr. Philip Jessup, American Deputy, said he believed the Foreign Ministers must discuss Austria if they held a meeting. It was very surprising if M. Gromyko was attempting to suggest that the Ministers should not deal with Austria.

Mr. Davies (Britain) said that in the eyes of the world it looked as if the Soviet delegation was trying to escape the obligation of concluding Austrian Treaty as had been agreed at the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1947.

The meeting adjourned half an hour after noon to permit Mr. Davies to catch a plane for London. He will return from London on Tuesday for the Deputies' next meeting.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing: Calico 310-12, Arvind 823, Deffered 1,953, Ambika 352-8, New Shorok 633, Atul 111-8, Rohit 116-4, Ramkrishna 222-8.

Calico opened 310, High 312, Low 309-8, closed 310-12. Ambika opened 350, high 354, low 350-8, closed 352-8. Arvind opened 820, high 825, closed 823. New Shorok opened 630, high 635, closed 633. Deffered opened 1,932, high 1,955, low 1,940, closed 953.

Tone of mill shares was steady but that of Deffered was good.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March 24.

The Cotton market steadily held with moderate enquiry in 289 F and LSS. cotton. Otherwise it was quiet and featureless. Stocks are estimated at three lakhs of bales as compared to four and half lakh bales a year ago. Out of the present stocks, 275,000 bales are with exporters. The balance is unsold. cottonseeds are easy and the demand is poor.

Current quotations cotton 289 F Roller 165|166 sawgins 177 NT. 148|8 LSS 148 fourf 142 cottonseeds 7|4 gram 21-12 wheat 25 gold 93|4.

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, March 24.

Stock Exchange opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining 40-1|8, General Motors 52-3|8, U.S. Steel Common 42-1|2. Prefer MCE unquoted.

"Pakistan Times" Accounts Examined

LAHORE, March 24 (PTI): A police party today examined the account books of "Pakistan Times" relating to Mr. Faiz Ahmed Faiz, formerly editor of the paper and now under arrest on charge of conspiracy against the state.

The police is understood to have taken away some vouchers.

SHANKAR'S NEW BALLET

Amazonian Brigade To The Fore

The glamour and sex appeal associated with the 'lasya' type of Indian dances were brought into full play in Uday Shankar's new ballet Pramila-Arjun at the 'premiere' held at Capitol on Friday. Arjun who went to rescue the sacrificial horse found himself besieged by the Amazonian brigade of Pramila whose flirtations, coquetry and amorous eye-glances disarmed him and spell-bound his warriors.

Round a story from Mahabharata of piquant and embarrassing situation, Shankar has wovern a dainty ballet of colourful episodes ond choreographic groupings. Shankar has evidently returned to the Puranas for inspiration using simple movements of Kathakali to enrich the flashy and glamorous elements in the story.

The ballet 'Eternal Melody' was rendered on Saturday with latest improvement in the background personnel. The item "Young Father" was thoroughly enjoyed as a humorous skit in dance. The show will conclude on Thursday.

On Vietminh Front

SAIGON, March 24 (PTI-Reuter).

Villages on the north edge of the French Tonking delta brigehead "brilliantly repulsed" Communist-led Viet Minh attackers, a French Communique said today.

Vietnam Government Army units killed 34 rebels and took 25 prisoners in Central Vietnam, and in Indo-China the last 24 hours. French forces killed 56 insurgents and took 64 prisoners.

Franco-Vietnamese forces have been patrolling and laying ambushes in the delta bridgehead sectors. Commandos destroyed a Vietminh camp south east of Ninhhoa, 320 kilometres north east of here.

French planes strafed and bombed Vietminh installations in three places in Central and South Vietnam and made armed reconnaissance flights over Tonking, the Communique said.

NO CABINET IN SYRIA YET

DAMASCUS, March 24, (PTI-Reuter): Syrian Poulist Premier Nazim El Kudsi Bey today gave up his attempt to form a new Cabinet.

His Government resigned on March 9 after reported differences within the Coalition Cabinet over the control of the police and gendarmerie.

But the President called him in again after Khalid Azim, an independent and a former Prime Minister, had failed to solve the Government crisis.

Nazim submitted a new Cabinet of nine Ministers to the President last night, but Col. Fawzi Selo, nominated as Defence Minister, was reported to have refused to co-operate. He held the same post in the old government.

Congress Seva Dal Function

"We must utilise our holidays in a constructive way. All people irrespective of caste and creed should take part in celebrating these holidays with a view to fostering the real feeling of love and brotherhood among themselves. Then alone, we can build a Secular State", said Shri S. K. Patil presiding over a function organised by the Congress Seva Dal at Delisle Road Parel, on Friday last.

In conclusion, Shri Patil appealed to the members of the Congress Seva Dal to work hard in this direction and help in building a healthy psychology among the people of this country.

Fire On Cargo Ship

CALCUTTA, March 24

Faulty Electric wires caused a small fire this evening on the 7,591-ton American cargo vessel S.S. 'City of Philadelphia" berthed at the Kidderpore dock.

The fire was extinguished by the Calcutta Fire Brigade jets within 20 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, March 24.

Previous Closing	....	41.60
Today's opening	.....	41.41
Difference	.....	—19
Today's closing	.....	41.31
Difference	.....	—29

AXE TO BE APPLIED TO MINISTRY OF WORKS

Committee Recommends Savings Of Rs. 1,70,00,000

NEW DELHI, March 24, (PTI).

SUBSTANTIAL savings to the tune of over rupees one crore seventy lakhs are recommended in the Estimates Committee's report on the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power.

The report—the Committee's fourth—was presented to the House today amidst cheers by the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

The savings recommended are in respect of the Estate Office, Stationery and Printing Department, Central Public Works Department, Geological Survey of India, Central Electricity Commission and the Secretariat of the Ministry. It does not cover other fields of activities under the control of the Ministry.

SUPERFLUOUS

The savings are estimated as follows:—Estate office—the separate post of an Estate Officer, the posts of three Assistant Estate Officers and one Superintendent of Catering are superfluous. A Senior Officer of the CPWD should hold charge of the post of Estate Officer in addition to his own duties. This would reduce expenditure by Rs. 34,000 a year. The Estate Office staff should be reduced. The Committee find that 139 members of the Ministerial staff and 35 Class IV servants, costing rupees two lakhs ninetyseven thousand are superfluous.

Stationery and Printing Department:—Each Ministry should have a separate Budget provision for their printing work and stationery supplies. To begin with, each Ministry should be allowed a Budget provision of two-third of the average expenditure incurred during the past three years. This would result in a saving of rupees one crore twenty lakhs. The report adds that if the Budget provision is exceeded, the Ministries concerned should approach for fresh allotments. The Committee feels that the present procedure whereby the expenses relating to the printing and stationery supplies of all the non-paying departments are booked under an omnibus grant is disadvantageous from many points of view. Under the present system, the Stationery and Printing Department has "no urge" to keep down expenditure.

STAFF REDUCTIONS

The Committee also recommends staff reductions and a 25 percent reduction in miscellaneous expenditure which together would result in a saving of rupees seven lakh sixty-five thousand. The staff considered by the Committee as superfluous in the Stationery and Printing Department include one Inspector of Printing, two Inspectors of Stationery, one Deputy Controller and two Assistant Controllers. It recommends in general that the strength of officers and staff should be fixed in accordance with the Committee's earlier recommendations regarding work—load and reduction in staff and other expenditure and specially mentions that the posts of over 380 members of the Ministerial staff and over a 100 Class IV servants are superfluous in this Department.

In the Central Public Works Department, the Committee says that the cadre of Superintending Engineer is not necessary. This would mean the abolition of the posts of ten superintending engineers and a saving of Rs. 2,40,000. The post of one additional Chief Engineer should also be abolished resulting in a saving of Rs. 31,000. The Committee recommends a 30 per cent reduction in gazetted engineering staff. This would save Rs. 5,10,000 "There is considerable scope for effecting economy by regrouping the existing circles and division on a more rational basis, which should secure a reduction of at least 30 per cent of posts in all ranks of engineering staff" says the Committee.

OTHER SAVINGS

Other savings, including the abolition of certain posts and reduction of staff, are estimated to yield a saving of Rs. 24,52,000 in this department. The biggest saving recommended is Rs. 22,00,000 which could be achieved by a 25 per cent reduction in non-gazetted establishment.

Abolition of certain posts and reduction of staff are also suggested for the Central Electricity Commission and the Secretariat of the Ministry. The savings would total Rs. 6,80,000.

No specific economies are recommended in the Geological Survey of India. On the other hand the Committee recognises the "necessity for strengthening" the Department but says there should be no wastage of manpower and money and to ensure this, scales of work for each post in the organisation should be prescribed.

Obsolete publications stocked in the Central Publication Branch, the Committee says, should be weeded out or sold to the public at concessional rates and steps should be taken to get the more important publications reprinted. Government should explore the possibility of securing suitable advertisements for its popular journals on a commission basis.

NEW PRESS AT ALIGAR, NOT NASIK?

The proposal for the setting up of a new printing press at Nasik, the Committee recommends, may be abandoned, and instead the press should be installed at Aligar, as this will lead to economy in expenditure on transport and overhead charges. Nasik, says the Committee, is "not an ideal place for a printing press doing Central Government work. Most of the paper mills which will feed the new press are situated in northern India and huge expenditure will unnecessarily have to be incurred on the transport of paper alone. Considerable expenditure will also have to be incurred on freight charges for sending the printed materials from Nasik to the offices concerned."

The Committee urges that private enterprise should be encouraged to take up the works of developing and discovering the sources of wealth to supplement the work of the Geological Survey of India. In granting mining licences to private agencies, royalties should be fixed at adequate rates. A mining cess may be levied on the lines of that imposed on sugar, tea, coffee, etc. and the proceeds utilised in establishing a special branch of the Geological Survey for rendering technical advice to private concerns.

Azad Kashmir Leader Resigns

KARACHI, March 24 (PTI): Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas, leader of the Pakistan-sponsored "Azad Kashmir" movement has resigned, according to "Ehsan", an Urdu morning paper of Karachi.

The paper today published a report from Rawalpindi which said: "It is reported that Ghulam Abbas, Commander of the Azad Kashmir movement has resigned. The movement will now be directed by a Committee to be nominated by Abbas. It is learnt that Abbas has appointed his Secretary Yusuf as convener of the Committee. Other two members will be heads of the Azad Kashmir Government and All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference."

Begum Liaquat Ali's Mother Dead

ALMORA, March 24 (TPI): Mrs. Danial Pant, mother of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, died here on Thursday after a brief illness.

The news has been conveyed to the Pakistan Prime Minister and his wife.

Mrs. Pant was nominated as a member of the local municipal board to represent the interests of Christian community.

Weavers Arrested In Nagpur

NAGPUR, March 24 (PTI).

The City police took into custody today about twenty five weavers for offering 'Satyagraha' in defiance of section 144 G. P. C. which in force in the city.

It is learnt that about 269 persons including 7 women who were arrested for offering satyagraha were released today following an undertaking given by them that they would not participate in the satyagraha in future.

DR. KESKAR ON GOA ISSUE

Freedom To People To Have Their Own Way Of Life

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India would not be hustled into solving the question of Goa, as it was their firm belief that Goa, like the rest of the Foreign territories in India, would be slowly, gradually and peacefully absorbed in the country, stated Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a reception given by the National Congress (Goa) in his honour today.

Dr. Keskar said that though there could be no doubt about India's stand on the question of future of Goa, the Government of India did not desire to bring about a change by "force or bullying." "Time and history are on our side," he added. He said that the Government's policy was to bring about a solution by "peaceful methods, by negotiations".

He disclosed that a definite clarification would be given "very soon" by the Prime Minister Nehru touching on different aspects of the question. "The reply will be such that all doubts regarding the problem will be resolved."

He gave an unqualified assurance on behalf of the Government that "it is for the people of Goa to decide what they want, when they come to India."

He assured them that the Government would not compel them to change their mode of life or force them to adopt ways against the wish of the people. "They shall take their time to adopt themselves with the rest of India", he concluded.

Mr. Louis D'Souza, President of the National Congress (Goa Bombay Branch) who presided said that only a short time ago Dr. Keskar was in the thick of a movement which should serve the Goans as a model in their fight against the foreign rule. He urged upon the Goans to close their ranks.

An interesting dance-cum-music programme was presented on the occasion.

Flight Information Centre For Mid-East

MONTREAL, March 24 (UPI): The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) will negotiate with Middle East nations for the establishment in that area of a Flight Information Center designed to provide complete and impartial service to all of ICAO's 58 member nations, ICAO officials here announced.

ICAO has instructed its Council President to undertake the negotiations under its Charter provisions which charge ICAO with the duty of promoting international aviation flight safety. The proposed new Middle East Information Center would help locate storms; announce turbulent weather conditions, and provide other pertinent information to help pilots.

India is a member of the ICAO.

Justice Partu To Throw Open Its Doors

MADRAS, March 24.

Mr. P. T. Rajan, leader of the South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice party) emphasised here today the need for strengthening the party by throwing open its membership to the Brahmin community.

The general impression that the Justice party wanted to "destroy brahmins" should be removed he said.

He was addressing the executive committee meeting of the party which today decided to hold a confederation of its supporters on May 6 to chalk out an election programme.

Goods Train Derailed Near Siliguri

SILIGURI March 24 (PTI): A goods train was derailed between Gaisal and Panjipara about 60 miles from here on the Kishanganj-Siliguri section of the Assam Railway yesterday afternoon, according to a telegram received from the District Traffic Superintendent of Kathihar (one fireman sustained minor injuries as a result, the telegram said.

Consul's Wife Adopts Prince

TOKYO, March 24 (PTI-Reuter): A former prince of Japan will shortly go to Brazil, as the adopted son of a Japanese widow.

Toshihiko Higashikuni, 21, will sail from Yokohama at the end of March to join his foster-mother, Mrs. Tetsusuke Tarama, widow of a former Japanese Consul in Brazil and owner of a large coffee plantation.

Procedure for his adoption and entry into Mrs. Tarama's family register has just been concluded.

FOREIGN LIQUOR PERMITS

Fresh Issue After March 31

BOMBAY, Saturday: Permits for consumption of foreign liquor on grounds of health will, after March 31, 1951, be granted to new applicants and the present holders of such permits on fresh applications on payment of fresh fees and on fresh medical examination.

The existing permits expiring on March 31, however, may, without the observance of this procedure, be continued up to the period which had been recommended by the Medical Boards in their case, if that period was such as would extend beyond that date, provided that the total period of the permits so continued does not exceed six months from the date of their issue. Arrangements have been made to expedite medical examination of all applicants for health permits.

Holders of emergency permits for the use of brandy or rum desiring to have permits after March 31 are to apply, in the prescribed form, to the Collectors who may, on receipt of such applications and full fees, issue new permits to them for a period of one year ending March 31, 1952.

KASHMIR FLOOD RELIEF

Bombay Sends One More Instalment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A cheque of Rs. 10,000 has been sent to Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, being a further instalment of aid from Bombay, announces Mr. Govindjee G Sunderjee Jt Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Flood Relief Committee, Bombay.

Abu Road Municipality Superseded

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Abu Road Municipality in Banaskantha district, has been superseded by the Government of Bombay for a period of two years, from March 24 on grounds of incompetence and default in the performance of its obligatory duties. An Officer is being appointed to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the superseded Municipality. The financial condition of the Municipality is not satisfactory and no attempts were made to improve it, despite repeated reminders by the Government

SPINNING MILL ON CO-OPERATIVE LINES

Plans To Combat Yarn Shortage discussed By State Handloom Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INCREASED use of hand-spun yarn by the handloom industry was suggested as one of the measures to meet the present shortage of yarn by Bombay's Minister for Finance, Cooperation, and Village Industries, Shri V. L. Mehta, inaugurating the Bombay State Handloom Board, in Bombay, today. The Minister pointed out that weavers were unwilling to patronise the locally produced yarn and observed, "If this prejudice is to be overcome, there should be greater contact between spinning and weaving industries".

He hoped that the Board would promote closer contacts between these two branches of the same cottage industry and thus help in increasing, on an expanding scale, the supply of handloom yarn to feed the handloom industry.

COOPERATIVES

The Village Industries Minister commended the recommendation of the All-India Cottage Industries Board emphasising the need of organising cooperative societies for handloom weavers and other workers in the cottage industries in order to provide a more suitable machinery marketting and credit.

YARN POSITION

"Apart from the problems of reorganization, the most serious difficulty that confronts the industry today is the scarcity of yarn.

I trust, the Board will devote some attention is the increased use of handspun yarn by the handloom industry. Till the middle of the 19th century handloom weaving in India—as in several other countries before the industrial revolution—was carried on entirely with the aid of handspun yarn. Apart from the past glories of the industry, even today in parts of the country superior fabrics are woven out of handspun yarn of fine counts. Unfortunately, in the days when foreign yarn was available in large quantities, first from England and then from Japan, the use of handspun yarn grew out of vogue and with the decline in the demand for handspun yarn the spinning industry began to deteriorate. However, almost all over the country, efforts are in progress for the improvement of the quality of handspun yarn, particularly in respect of evenness, uniformity, tensile strength. Regularity of supply is also being assured, and, while the wages of spinners have been raised, an attempt has been made to lower the cost of production by bringing about improvements in technique and in the implements. At places, the movement, however, gets clogged because of the unwillingness of local weavers to patronise the locally produced yarn. If this prejudice is to be overcome, there should be greater contact between the spinning and the weaving industries.

Dinkarrao's Suggestion

A plea to consider whether the time had come for the weavers to start a spinning mill of their own on co-operative lines, on account of the unsatisfactory position of supply of yarn received from the mills, was made by the Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, Shri Dinkarrao Desai, while addressing the first meeting of the State Handloom Board, held at the Secretariat, today.

The meeting was inaugurated by the Minister for Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Shri Vaikunth L. Mehta. The Minister for Industries, Shri Malojirao M. Naik-Nimbalkar, was also present.

Shri Desai pointed out that during the last six months or so the position about the supply of yarn had been such that a monthly quota of nearly 2,500 to 3,000 bales, which the Bombay Government received from the Centre had to be distributed among nearly a lakh and sixty thousand looms in the State.

WEAVERS' COMPLAINTS

During the discussion that followed after the inaugural address by the Finance Minister, the members voiced their strong dissatisfaction over the inadequate supply of yarn to the weavers in the State. They also complained of disparity between the supply made to the other States as against Bombay and urged the Government to take up the matter with the Central Government.

The efforts that were being made by the Bombay Government to get more yarn from the Centre were explained to the meeting by Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary to the Development Department, who is also the Chairman of the Board, and the State Textile Controller, Shri G. L. Seth.

A suggestion of evolving small independent spinning units to help the weavers to obtain yarn was discussed. It was assured on behalf of the Government that every kind of help would be rendered to the persons undertaking the work of evolving such units. In fact, it was pointed out that the Government was actually helping such efforts at present.

Some members complained that the supply of art silk made to the powerlooms was proportionately larger than that made to the handlooms. An assurance that the matter would be looked into was given on beahlf of the Government.

A proposal to start a dyeing and printing experimental laboratory has been sanctioned by the Government. In this connection, it was also suggested that the weavers' associations could start their own dye-houses with profit.

MARKETING FACILITIES

Other subjects covered by the discussions were the marketing of handloom products and financial assistance to weavers' co-operative societies for starting productive activities. But since, at present, the demand for handloom products was for exceeding the supply, it was agreed that these questions were of no immediate importance although they were of great importance from a long-range point of view. How the Government has been helping the weavers in this respect has been demonstrated by the fact that the value of total orders received by the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association from the Central Stores Purchase Officer and distributed by it amongst various co-operative societies and productive centres, amounted to over Rs. 5,25,000 by the end of December last.

Sea Mails From Bombay

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on March 28, 1951 by B.I.S.S. "DARESSA". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post up to 6 p.m. on March 27, 1951 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, Central and Southern America, British West Africa, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Mediterranean countries, Egypt, Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on March 30, 1951 by P. & O. RMS "CARTHAGE". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on March 29, 1951 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

Krishna Menon In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 24 (PTI): Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, arrived here this morning from Madras by air

Mr. Krishna Menon will deliver the Convocation address of the Osmania University tomorrow evening. He will leave for Delhi on March 28.

HINDUS CLASH WITH SIKHS

Dozen Men Injured

KANPUR, March 24 (UPI): A clash in which brickbats are reported to have been freely used, took place between Hindus and Sikhs in Jawahar Nagar, in Sisaman Police Circle at 11 a.m., today, as a sequel to the throwing of coloured water on a Sikh.

About a dozen persons are stated to have received minor injuries.

Before the situation could deteriorate, the Police Chief and the District Magistrate reached the spot and brought the situation under control.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. banning the assembly of more than five persons and carrying of lathi and lethal weapons has been promulgated in the locality where the disturbance took place.

The Police has been directed to get the arms of the people of that locality deposited in Police Station. Other measures to prevent any further breach of peace are being taken. The situation at present is quiet.

About 25 arrests have already been made and the Police is rounding up undesirable elements suspected to be at the root of the trouble in connection with the Hindu-Sikh clash here this morning.

Harijans Clash With Police

SEVERAL INJURED

JULLUNDUR, March 24 (UPI): A clash between the police and Harijans, which resulted in injuries to several persons, has been reported from village Dahah near Jullundur.

A Police party, it is stated, had gone to get an evacuee house vacated. This house was under the possession of local Harijans but had been allotted to refugees.

The Harijans, who were in occupation of the House are alleged to have resisted and mishandled the police officer in charge of the police party. A clash then developed in which, it is reported, the police were attacked with lathis. Several persons have been taken into custody.

A large number of Harijans later came to Jullundur where they demonstrated before the Deputy Commissoner's residence and the State Congress office, and represented that the police had mishandled the situation and maltreated the Harijans. Investigation in the matter is proceeding.

Minor Disturbance At Adda Hoshiarpur

JULLUNDUR, March 24 (UPI): The Holi celebrations were marred today by an unfortunate incident when there was a minor disturbance near Adda Hoshiarpur.

It is stated that some people were throwing colour upon the passers by when one shop-keeper protested against this. This led to an altercation which later developed into a free fight with soda water bottles. One person was stabbed and several persons injured. The police reached the spot and brought the situation under control.

A case under Section 147 I.P.C. has been registered and investigation is proceeding.

City Journalists To Confer

BOMBAY, March 24 (PTI): The Bombay Union of Journalists proposes to hold a conference of city journalists on April 15 "to consider the problems facing working journalists of the various languages in Bombay and to evolve measures to enforce a charter of demands". Mr. M. Chalapati Rau, Editor of the "National Herald", Lucknow, and President of the Federation of Indian Working Journalists will preside.

An Organising Committee with Mr. M. Harris as Chairman has been formed by the B.U.J. for the purpose of the conference.

Marathi Journalists Conference

The 11th Session of the Marathi Journalists Conference will be held at Ahmednagar on 31st March and 1st of April 1951.

An exhibition of various newspapers magazines, periodicals, journals cartoons etc., will also be held along with the conference.

Why was your baby ill ?

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JVSTA'S-J-260

Battle Over Imperial Preferences

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING FISCAL BODY'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NEW DELHI, March 24.

THE Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab assured Parliament today that the Government would expedite its examination of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations over the Imperial preferences and a decision would be arrived at "as early as possible."

The Commerce Minister gave this assurance to the House during the debate on the Indian Tariff Amendment Bill after Mr. Ramnath Goenka had vehemently criticised the continuance of the imperial preferences.

Mr. Geonka drew pointed attention to the assurances by Government during the past four years about the discontinuance of the Preferences and said the country was "determined to put an end to it."

Mr. Goenka, who had moved an amendment for removing the preferential duties in favour of U.K. sought to be imposed in respect of certain protected commodities, said the United Kingdom had been making use of the preferences to drive favourable bargains in multi-lateral trade agreements and to the detriment of India. "India", he said, "is being made a pawn in the diplomatic and economic battle between sterling and the dollar"

Criticising strongly British attitude towards the Kashmir question and her "joining hands" with others to put "obstacles and obstructions", Mr. Goenka said: "United Kingdom never loses a single opportunity to act to the detriment of India when it suits her (U.K.'s) interests". Making a strong plea for the discontinuance forthwith of the preferences, Mr. Goenka said: "This House will not put up with this nonsense any more."

Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab said the Government was examining the question of India's trade relationships not only with the United Kingdom but with other countries also. The Government was considering the Fiscal Commission's report and said: "No one could reasonably suggest that without examination these preferences could be immediately terminated". Government's examination, he assured the House, would be "expedited and decisions arrived at as early as possible".

The Deputy Commerce Minister, Mr Karmarkar said that while India's opposition to the imperial preferences still remained, in the "altered circumstances" Government had to weigh all matters. The fact that India was against a particular matter before independence did not mean that "we should stick to the old opposition".

The House rejected Mr. Goenka's amendments.

The Speaker ruled as out of order an amendment moved by the Deputy Commerce Minister through which protection in respect of a number of commodities was sought to be extended by nine months.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka objected to the amendment and said it was outside the scope of the bill.

The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar upheld the point and ruled out the amendment.

The House then passed the bill without any further discussion.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, then moved for consideration of the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Bill 1951. The Labour Minister said the amending bill sought to extend the date for fixing minimum wages in respect of industries in Part One of the Schedule till March 31, 1952.

As regards fixing wages of agricultural workers, who numbered nearly four crores, it was a "tremendous job." The result of the enquiry into some one hundred villages was being tabulated and the State Government wanted more time to fix the wages. The time limit was, therefore, being extended and at the same time the State Governments were being authorised to fix the minimum wages in respect of select areas and also selected classes of employment.

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri (Uttar Pradesh) expressed his "dispaproval and protest at the shabby manner" in which the minimum wages legislation had been handled by the Government.

It was now 4 o'clock and the House took up consideration of the supplementary demand for Rs. thirty lakhs in respect of railway collieries.

PLIGHT OF RAILWAY COLLIERIES

The House also passed supplementary grants mounting to Rs. thirty lakhs for the Railway Collieries after hearing the report of the Estimates Committee that there had been a loss of Rs. 83.1 lakhs during the previous year, while a loss of Rs. 78.2 lakhs was estimated for the current year. The Committee said the situation was "very much unsatisfactory" and there was need to fix the responsibility for losses.

The Works Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, invited the members to visit the collieries and see things for themselves and said if they were still dissatisfied he was willing to agree to a "judicial enquiry."

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Bombay Leads In Sales

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh told Mr. Krishnanand Rai in Parliament today that the net sales of National Savings Certificates upto the end of December 1950 amounted roughly to Rs. 128 crores. The largest amount had been collected from Bombay in 1950.

Fixed Boundary For U.P. And Bihar

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): It is proposed to have a fixed boundary between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the districts of Shahabad and Ballia respectively, instead of the river boundary as it is, it was disclosed in Parliament today.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, in reply to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, stated that it was on account of the shifting of the river, many claims and counter claims had arisen between the two states. That was why it was decided to have a Boundary Commission to have a fixed boundary instead of the river boundary.

The Home Minister said that the Commission had not yet been set up. The governments of the two states had started preliminary investigations as to the possibility of resolution of the differences by direct negotiations and agreed conclusions. A conference of ministers was expected to be held shortly. The Commission would have to be set up only if necessary. The dispute was between the two districts Shahabad and Ballia and not all districts. The Commission was intended only for the purpose of solving the difficulties that had arisen on account of the shifting of the river.

TRAVANCORE MINERAL INDUSTRY

Nationalisation Under Consideration

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): The question of nationalization of the Travancore mineral sands industry was under active consideration of the Atomic Energy Commission of India, said Mr. Sri Prakasa in reply to Mr. Ramaswamy Naidu today in Parliament. Monazite was extracted only by the Travancore Minerals Ltd., which was State-owned.

Separation Of Judiciary From Executive

OPPOSITION MEMBERS CRITICISE BOMBAY MEASURE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THIS is separation with a vengeance." This was the opinion expressed by Mr. A. K. Khan, Leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, while speaking today on the Bill to provide for the separation of the executive and the judicial functions in the State of Bombay, as amended by the Select Committee appointed by the House last month.

Mr. Khan pointed out that the separation was a retrograde step in as much as certain powers enjoyed by the Judiciary were taken away from it and vested in the executive Magistrate on the ground that they were not judicial but executive functions. This according to him, was separation with a vengeance. He felt that the Select Committee had not applied its mind properly to some of the clauses of the Bill.

"TWO STEPS BACKWARD"

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, stressing the same point said, "Government want us to believe that they are separating judiciary from the executive, whereas in reality they are taking away some of the valuable powers from the judicial Magistrates." He added, "Government is taking one step forward and two steps backwards."

Mr. Purshottam observed that the Bill even in its present form did not embody the principles regarding separation which were approved by the House. For instance, some of the powers exercised by the executive Magistrates, could very well have been entrusted to the judicial Magistrates. This, unfortunately was not done.

He however felt that the Select Committee had done a useful piece of work in filling in so many lacunae without which the object of the Bill would not have been achieved.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, refuted the criticism that powers had been transferred from the judicial to the executive Magistrates. The criterion for the separation of the functions was "that what was required for the maintenance of law and order should be given to the executive and what was required for the working of the administration of justice should be given to the judiciary." It was in that spirit that the separation had been effected. He believed that no judiciary would survive without law and order. It was for that reason that the executive was given all the necessary powers.

The Bill was then taken up clause by clause. The second reading of the Bill was not over when the House rose for the day.

Earlier, the Assembly disposed of three amending Bills.

S. S. C. ACT

Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister and the Minister for Education, introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act of 1948. Explaining the objects and reasons of the Bill, he pointed out that so far the S. S. C. Board had no specific power to hold endowments or to give prizes and scholarships to successful candidates at the examination held by that body. It was found necessary that the Board should be vested with such power and the Bill sought to achieve that object.

Supporting the principle of the Bill Mr. P. K. Bhapkar, Workers' and Peasants' Party, urged that Government themselves should also contribute something towards the prizes and scholarships. He further desired that communal considerations should be eschewed from the award of scholarships and prizes.

Mr Tulsidas Jadhav and Mr. R. A. Khedgikar also spoke. The Bill was passed after a brief reply from the Chief Minister.

The House also passed another Bill moved by the Chief Minister which aimed at extending the life of the present member of the Senate and the Syndicate of teh Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, from April 30 next to October 30 next.

INDO-U.K. STERLING AGREEMENT

"Fair To Both Sides", Says C.D. Deshmukh

NEW DELHI, March 24. (PTI): Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh today stated in Parliament that the Government of India considered the recent Indo-U.K. Sterling Balances agreement as "fair to both sides" and declined to give therefore an assurance that India would reopen the subject insisting on freedom to invest the Balances as she liked.

The question was raised by Mr. Ramnath Goenka who asked whether Government would take up the important matter immediately, particularly the question of rate of interest and insist upon freedom to invest India's Sterling Balances as she liked.

The Finance Minister said that if there were limitations imposed on the rate of interest, the Government could earn on these Balances by the Reserve Bank Act. Under Section 33, the Government could only invest in issue Department Securities. The Securities were such as would not yield a very large rate of interest.

SHORT-TERM SECURITIES

It was the usual practice not to invest in anything but short-term Securities because the purpose of the Balance in Banking Department was to serve current banking needs. That was in accordance with the usual banking practice.

"Even if we had entered into another agreement", said Mr. Deshmukh, "I do not think in our own interest we should have invested the Balance in a manner which is suggested by the member. As regards the revision of the agreement, if we are going to revise only this aspect of the agreement, there are other parts of the agreement which also call for revision. The scheme adopted by us was to deal only with the rate of release leaving other parts of the agreement as they were.

It is obvious that if we seek to revise some aspects of the Agreement, the other Party has a right to ask for a change in other parts which they consider desirable. On the whole, we are satisfied that the agreement is fair to both parties and the Government is therefore, not able to give the assurance asked for by the member".

Engineering Museum

NEW DELHI, March 24 (PTI): An Engineering Museum is proposed to be opened at Delhi by the Central Board of Irrigation. The proposal followed the conclusion of the Indian International Engineering Exhibition in Delhi on March 18.

The question was raised in Parliament today by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa through a short notice question.

In his reply, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister of Natural Resources stated that most of the exhibits and models of important engineering schemes on display in the various stalls of the State Government were portable and were being taken away by the respective State Governments. As regards the gate and the relief map of India, proposals for preserving them were under the consideration of the Government.

The Central Board of Irrigation proposed to open an Engineering Museum in New Delhi and the Board had requested the exhibitors both from India and abroad to present such of the models and exhibits to this Engineering Museum as they could spare. The response was encouraging.

Bill To Take Over Vishwabharati

NEW DELHI, March 24, (PTI):— The Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad told Dr. M. M. Das in Parliament today that the Government proposed to bring forward a Bill to take over the educational institution known as Viswabharati and run it as a separate University.

If the House, the Education Minister said, passed the Bill, which was now in the stage of being drafted, the Government would have to incur an annual expenditure of over Rs. 4 lakhs on it. At present the Government was paying one and a half lakhs of rupees annually to this institution.

Jet Fighters Collide

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE (Arizona): March 24 (PTI-Reuter): Two jet fighters smashed together in the air near here today, sending one pilot to his death. The other escaped injury

MODERATE BUYING AND COVERING IN STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Rule Steady

BOMBAY, March 24.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was steady today with moderate buying support. The session was open for one hour and a fair amount of business was reported.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1932-8 and advanced at Rs. 1945 on moderate replacement buying and short covering. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 364 and improved at Rs. 366. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 35-1 and improved at Rs. 35-3 while Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 24.

Cotton Mill shares were also steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 478-8 and advanced at Rs. 482-8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 343 and steadied at Rs. 344. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 339 and improved at Rs. 340. Swadeshi Mill shares came in business at Rs. 312.

Scindia shares were done at Rs. 16-13 and Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 164. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 468-12 and advanced at Rs. 471-4.

Towards the close there was increased buying and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1952-8 and Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 367-8. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 484-6 while Kohinoors stood at Rs. 345-8. Scindia shares improved at Rs. 17-2 and closing tone was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (7-9)	484	6
Kohinoor Mills (6)	345	8
Century Spinning (15)	340	0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	311	8
Central India Mills (6)	249	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	255	0
New Great Eastern (3-2) XD	174	0
Indore (4)	133	12
Gokak (12)	248	0
India Bleaching (8)	169	0
Swan (20)	370	0
Finlay Mills (15)	285	0
Morarji (4-3)	171	4
Edward	280	0
Meyer (8)	81	4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1 6
India United Ord. (0-1-6)	12	14
India United Def. (0-2-3)	2	2 6
Madhusudan (15)	158	12
Podar (8)	151	4
Khatau (7)	187	8
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (15)	367	12
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1952	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	140	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	164	4
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	473	12
Belapur XD	267	0
Shivrajpur XR	44	8
Scindia Steam	17	2
Premier Construction (4)	102	0
Tata Chemical	14	6
Tata Oil (1)	42	0
Indian Iron	35	4
Bengal Steel Corp. (8-10)	24	6
British India Corp. (0-8)	10	0
India Copper	3	7 6
Wimco (11)	255	10
Alcock (22-2)	342	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	157	8
Andhra Valley (45)	1502	8
Tata Power (50)	1640	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (15)	65	8
Phoenix (6)	127	8
Indian Mfg (40)	3350	0
Kuria (78)	114	6
Colaba (8)	85	0
New City (11)	210	0
Minerva (12)	135	0
Bradbury	556	0
Bharucha	4	0
Bharat (2)	28	4
Mysore Defd (4) XD	172	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	11	12
Model Mills (12-8)	167	8
Laxmi	605	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	198	12
Standard (15)	280	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	24	15
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3500	0
Tata Mills (2)	49	8
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	198	12
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	26	12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	177	8
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	275	0
Victoria Mills	226	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	114	6
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	112	8
Surat Electric (2)	153	12
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	3
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	116	4
Bombay's Suburban (3)	148	2
Jalgaon	11	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1952	8
Imperial Bank P. P.	478	12
Central Bank (1-8)	80	12
Central Bank New (1-8)	80	8
Bank of India X.D.	183	0
Union (5)	7	2
Baroda (2-8)	136	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35	0
United Commercial (1-12)	47	4
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	75	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4400	0
Empire (10)	477	8
New India (2) XD	51	4
Right	12	4
Coupon	6	12
Jupiter (0-12)	12	4
Vulcan (1-10)	11	12
Ind Mercantile	40	0
Neptune	6	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	8
New Great	18	12
All India General	7	12
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14)	111	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Bombay Steam (1)	281	4
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	153	12
Burma Petrol	1 11	6
Mackenzie (5)	82	8
Port Canning (3)	41	4
Kemp and Co (30)	318	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	83	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	68	0
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	122	8
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	65	12
Indian Cement (1937)	23	2
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	170	0
United Motor	30	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	140	0
Hydro Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	370	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	90	8
Bombay Cycle	23	0
Jost Co	73	0
Digvijay Cement	65	0
Jam Wire	34	0
Phalton (8) X.D.	122	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	195	0
Bengal Steel	116	4
Indian Iron	106	12
Andhra Valley (7)	1250	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1317	8
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	130	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	241	4
Central India (5)	640	0
Swadeshi Mills	135	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	637	8
Laxmi	278	12
New Great Mills (5-3)	215	0
Podar Mills (4)	98	0
Shrinivasa Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	110	0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	335	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Pre Construction First	104	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref	100	0
Amalgamated	105	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	9	15
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	96	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	88	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudhan	12	0
Khatau	98	0
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	83	0
Polson	98	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1961	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	108	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	3	1
New Victoria Mills	2	4
New Victoria Mills	4	0
Gold Mohor (20)	340	0
New Kaiser Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajam Shahi	115	0
Air Service	3	12 6
Air India Tata	53	0
Air International	53	8
Bharat Line	60	0
Hind Motors	6	1
Walchand Motor	51	4
India Steam	8	1 6
Tata Locomotive	95	0
Killick Industries	140	8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 24.

The local bullion market was quietly steady today with restricted business.

Forward Silver market opened at Rs. 192/6 and improved at Rs. 192/9 under scattered buying but as soon as the initial demand was satisfied the market turned quiet under small long liquidation and the market steadied at Rs. 192/4. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 192/14 and Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 192/5.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112/4 and after improving at Rs. 112/6 quietened at Rs. 112/3. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112/8 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 77/4.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	192	12	0
Forward	192	9	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward	112	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 24

The local Produce market was steady today with a slightly better demand. Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 45 and May delivery was placed at Rs. 239.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Ready Khandesh	48	4	0
Ready Madras	47	14	0
Ready Bold	47	4	0
April/May delivery	48	2	0
OIL			
Local Mills	26	8	0
Upcountry Mills	25	13	0
March	25	13	0
April	25	15	0
LINSEED			
Ready Bold	44	6	0
Ready Small	42	4	0
April/May	44	15	0
Oil	25	2	0
CASTORSEED			
Ready three Zilla	49	14	0
May	239	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, March 24.

2-1/4% 1954	98	14	0
2-1 2% 1955	99	11	0
2-1/2% 1961	94	4	0
2-3/4% 1962	95	8	0
2-3/4% 1960	96	8	0
2-3/4% 1976	91	12	0
3% 1986 Con. XW.	92	14	0
3% 1951/54	100	10	0
3% 1953/55	101	4	0
3% 1957	100	4	0
3% 1959/61	98	15	0
3% 1963/65	97	5	0
3% 1959/61	98	15	0
3% 1966/68	96	2	0
3% 1964	97	4	0
3% 1070/75	94	12	0
4% 1960/70	108	3	0
4-1/2% 1955/50	108	6	0
3-1/2% 1954-59	103	10	0
4-1/2%	111	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3% Bombay 1962	98	0	0
3% Bombay 1960	98	8	0
2-3/4% U.P 1961	96	8	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	8	0
3% Bombay 1956	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	8
3% Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P 1961/66	99	2	8
MUNICIPAL			
4% B.P.I	109	4	0
4% B Municipality	109	0	0
5% B Municipality	113	0	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES

BOMBAY, March 24

MILLS

Apollo 3-1-6
Bharat 28-4
B. Dyeing 478-12 84-6
C. India 248-4 49-8 49
Century 338-8 38 40
E. Textiles 280
Elphinstone Pref 111-4
Finlay 285
Gokak 248
I. U. Defd 2-2-6
I. U. Ord 12-13 12-12 12-14
Indore 133-12
Kohinoor 342-8 45-8
Laxmi 605
New Great 174
Phoenix 128-12
Podar 151-4
Simplex 254 56 55
Svadeshi 312 13 11 12-8 11-8
Tata Mills 49-12 49-8
Vishnu 197-8 98-12
Scindia 16-13 16-12-6 17-2

BANKS

Baroda 136
Central 80-8 80-12
Central New 80-8
Imperial 1952-8
Imperial New 478-12
India 183 (Ex Div)
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 47-4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 114-11 14-6
Amalgamated 11-4
Andhra 1502-8 1500 2-8
Andhra Pref 1250
B. Suburban 148-2
Hydro 158-8 57-8
Hydro Power 1640
New India 51-8 51-12 51-4
Vulcan 11-8

STEELS

B. Steel 24-4 24-3-6 24-6
I. Iron 35-1 35-4
Tata Defd 1935 52-8
Tata Ord. 365-4 67-12
Tata 1st Pref 195
Tata IInd Pref 140-12 41 40-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 342-8
A. C. C. 164-8 64 64-4
Belapur 287 67-7 66-8 67-8 67
B. B. Old 469-6 73-12
B B Petrol 1-11-6
B. I C. 9-15 10 (Ex Div)
Dharamsey 67
I. Copper 3-6-9 3-7-6
P. Const. 99-12 102
Shivrajpur 44 44-8
Tata Chem. 14-6 14-9
Tata Oil 41-8 42
Walchandnagar 167-8
Wimco 255-10

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 90-8

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 24

126 Ready Japan	9	10	0
150 Ready Japan	9	13	0
120 Ready Italy	9	2	0
150 Ready Italy	9	11	0
150 D. Box March	1955		
150 D. Box April	1979		

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET DULL

Old Crop Months Firmly Held

NEW YORK, March 23.

Opening gains in new crops largely reflected modest demand from trade houses principally for October and December with limited offerings. When buying was satisfied, prices eased in extremely slow dealings under continued selling credited to local and New Orleans operators. Old crops continued strongly bid at the ceiling with offerings still lacking and attention focused on March where trading ceases at noon and with ppen interest estimated at more than 50,000 bales

March closed out at 45.39 bid. The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange adopted a resolution whereby all contracts entered into on the Exchange for 1951 March delivery which are open at noon today—except those to be fulfilled by tender and receipt of certificated cotton—shall be liquidated and the settlement price therefore shall be determined by the Board of Managers.

Trading became dull and featureless in the afternoon with price changes in new crops meaningless and a few scattered hedge sales depressing October while lack of offerings aided extreme months. Old crop May and July firmly held at the seilings with the session closing steady. Sales were placed at about 40,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
May	45.39	45.39
July	45.39	45.35
October	41.60	41.54
December	41.02	40.93
Middling Spot	46.06	44.91

"MY years of pro-Sovietism have taught me that no one who loves people and peace should favour a dictatorship. The fact that a system of society proclaims liberty and yet limits it, is no reason for embracing a system which completely crushes liberty. It is a good reason for eliminating the numerous limitations on personal, political, and economic liberty in all democracies and enriching democracy with Gandhian morality which consists, above all, of respect for means, man, and truth," concludes Louis Fischer in this objective analysis of the balance sheet of the "Soviet Raj." As a disillusioned child of the Bolshevik Revolution, he seems to shift his loyalty

From Moscow To Wardha

Enrich Democracy With Gandhian Morality

By LOUIS FISCHER

THE Spanish civil war postponed my 'Kronstadt.' It held my attention and absorbed my energy. But the Soviet Union always remained in the back of my mind. I could reflect on it at a distance that lent perspective.

The Republic's struggle against Fascism in Spain was probably the zenith of political idealism in the first half of the twentieth century. Even in the best years, the outside sympathy for Soviet Russia was political and cerebral.

Bolshevism inspired vehement passions in its foreign adherents but little of the tenderness and intimacy which Loyalist Spain evoked. The pro-Loyalists loved the Spanish people and participated painfully in their ordeal by bullet, bomb, and hunger. The Soviet system elicited intellectual approval, the Spanish struggle brought forth emotional identification. Loyalist Spain was always the weaker side, the loser, and its friends felt a constant, tense concern lest its strength end. Only those who lived with Spain through the thirty-three tragic months from July 1936 to March 1939 can fully understand the joy of victory and the more frequent pang of defeat which the ups and downs of the civil war brought to its millions of distant participants.

First American

After observing the situation for several months, I decided that writing about a struggle so crucial to the future of mankind's freedom and world peace was not enough. I therefore enlisted in the International Brigade, the first American to do so. Andre Marty, French Communist leader and the chief commissar of the Brigade, appointed me quartermaster. But soon the presence of an independent non-Communist began to irk him, and my efforts were transferred to other fields. They continued till the collapse of the Republic.

We were all convinced that the Spanish contest was the first battle of the approaching second world war. Germany and Italy treated it as such. They used it to test their weapons and train their men and, above all, to entrench an ally in the strategic peninsula. But England, France, and the United States with rare myopia and pathological urge for self-punishment did almost everything in their power to destroy the democratic republic which would have been their eager and valuable associate in an anti-Fascist war.

Mexico, and among the great powers only Soviet Russia, gave arms and experts to the Loyalist government. Moscow's assistance could not have sufficed for victory. It was predicated on the ultimate abandonment by Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier of their pro-Franco, pro-Nazi pro-Fascist appeasement policy.

That consummation might have prevented the second world war or won for the democracies an invaluable fortress in Spain from which to wage it. But when they failed to save, and indeed dismembered, Czechoslovakia at Munich in September 1938, it was clear that they would not save the Loyalists. Thereafter, the Spanish Republic was doomed and Soviet aid abated.

Purge In Full Swing

At the front, on airfields, in hospitals, staff headquarters, and private apartments I met many of the Soviet Russians who had been sent to do their best for the Loyalists. In all the Spanish war, there were no harder workers, more valiant fighters, and more devoted partisans. They seemed to pour into the Spanish struggle the pent-up revolutionary passion which no longer found application in Russia. Innumerable persons in the Soviet Union felt the same way and hoped that Spain would be a spiritual blood transfusion for the prostrate "elan" of Bolshevism. But on trips in 1937 and 1938 to see my wife and two sons in Moscow, I found the funeral atmosphere blacker than ever. Stalin and his new G.P.U. chief, Yezhov, were conducting a mass massacre of top leaders, lower-rank Communists, government officials, engineers, military men, artists, intellectuals, foreign Communists, trade unionists, and functionaries in collectives.

The Bolshevik regime was burying its brains. People talked in whispers; none felt secure from spiteful denunciations ending in imprisonment or worse; everybody suspected everybody of being a spy. Even fawning automata were not safe.

But if I announced my 'Kronstadt' I would lose my contacts with the wonderful Russians in Spain and my chance of working with the Loyalist leaders for their cause. By this time the Spanish Communists had gained great strength in the Republican camp, and a critic of Soviet Russia would not have been welcome in it. I therefore limited myself to talking to Loyalist Prime Minister Negrin and a few of his close collaborators about the true horror of Russia and warning them against a dictatorship in Spain.

While deploring Soviet domestic policy I approved of Soviet foreign policy. Russia's help to the Loyalists was in sharp contrast with the stupid, scandalous pro-Franco behaviour of the democracies—'Non-intervention' they called it. I realized that in the end the atrocities within Russia and the perversion of Bolshevism through nationalism would corrupt Soviet relations with the outside world. For the moment, however, the Moscow government's role in Spain mellowed my emotional, if not my intellectual, antagonism to it and I hesitated to attack.

The scales in which I weighed the pros and cons of Sovietism were precariously balanced. A feather would tip them against Russia. Now a ton was dropped on to the anti-Soviet scale.

Executions Galore

Even before Franco's victory over the Spanish people in March 1939, Loyalist officials had been collecting proof of Soviet measures against the Russians who worked in Spain. From time to time, one or more of these self-sacrificing, self-effacing aides of the Loyalists would be recalled to the Soviet Union and disappear.

Ultimately, the heads of the Loyalist government were convinced, on the basis of substantiated facts, that almost all the important military and civilian Soviet citizens who served so well in Spain were executed or exiled on their return home.

General Gorlev, who directed the defence of Madrid, was executed. General Grishin, the first Soviet chief of staff in Spain, was arrested. Stashevsky, the Soviet trade representative in Spain in 1937-8, an old Polish revolutionist and valued economic adviser of Negrin, was banished. Marcel Rosenferg, first Soviet ambassador to Loyalist Spain, Gaikis,, his counsellor, and Antonov Auseenko, the Soviet representative in Catalonia, who in November 1917 took the Tsar's Winter Palace for the revolution were executed. General Nritsky, in charge of Soviet arms shipments to the Loyalists, and Michael Koltsov, Pravda' correspondent who reported on Spain direct to Stalin and Voroshilov, were likewise shot. This is only a partial list of those who have not been seen or heard of since they were in Spain. Perhaps they were simply caught in the big net of the big Stalin-Yezhov purge. Perhaps they knew too much about conditions abroad.

I have been criticized for not announcing my 'Kronstadt' at this point or earlier. Maybe I should have. I had no doubts about what had happened and why, and I was even fairly certain that an improvement in Soviet policy was unlikely. But since it was possible, I waited and remained silent.

Soviet-Nazi Pact

Then came the Soviet-Nazi pact of 23 August 1939, which committed the Soviet Government to the course it has pursued from that day to this. The pact produced my 'Kronstadt'.

The pact was an agreement not to gain time but to gain territory. In secret protocols, now published, it provided for a spheres-of-influence division of the areas accessible to Soviet-Nazi aggression. Therewith commenced Russia's planned aggression which gave her to-day's creaking empire and made her mankind's worst problem.

The Soviet-Nazi pact was the gravestone of Bolshevik internationalism and the cornerstone of Bolshevik imperialism. It was possible because Bolshevik Russia had become a cemetery for Bolsheviks. I could have no sympathy with a regime that betrayed its origins and its makers. Tsarist expansion had always been longitudinal and latitudinal. It conquered territory instead of concentrating on the improvement of the lot of the people. In this respect too Stalin was now copying the crowned Romanovs.

On the backs of the nationalized proletariat and the nationalized peasantry, with the cowed, kowtowing bureaucracy and intelligentsia crying 'Brave,' Stalin has built a supernationalistic, imperialistic, state-capitalistic, militaristic system in which he is, and his successor will be, the Supreme Slave Master.

Why should, how can anyone interested in the welfare of people and in the peace and progress of humanity support such a system? Because there is rottenness in the democratic world? We can fight the rottenness. What can Soviet citizens do about Stalinism?

But since many persons did not understand why I postponed my 'Kronstadt' so long after they had seen the darkness in Russia, I am tolerant of those who are still in the pre-'Kronstadt' phase. The pact was 'Kronstadt' for me. Others, however, did not 'leave the train' to stop at 'Kronstadt' until Russia invaded Finland in December 1939.

The timing of one's 'Kronstadt' depends on a variety of objective and temperamental factors. Some are so obsessed with the crimes of the capitalist world that they remain blind to the crimes and bankruptcy of Bolshevism. Not a few use the defects of the West to divert attention from the hideous horrors of Moscow. My own prescription is: Double Rejection. A free spirit, unfettered by economic bonds or intellectual bias, can turn his back on the evils of both worlds and strive by improving his own, to create a condition of peace, prosperity, and morality in which dictatorships on either

(Continued on page 28)

No Freedom Under Soviet Dictatorship

'RUSSIAN ROULETTE'

Bishop in 'The St. Louis Star-Times'

Hold-Ups For Big Cash

HOW THE ADEPT GO ABOUT IT

HYSTERICAL WOMEN DEFY BANDITS' THREATS

THE armed hold-up was a relatively rare form of crime in the U.S.A. forty or fifty years ago, but nowadays it is the most common form of serious American crime, writes Everett Debaun in 'Harper's Magazine'.

To pull a heist, as it is called, the first thing is to find your "mark", which may be any considerable sum of money or its equivalent in readily convertible "swag."

Marks are either dug up or tipped off. When a heist-man says that he has dug one up, he means that he has found it himself. He may have sought it out, tailing ladies who appear in public festooned with jewels, or armoured cars making deliveries of payrolls, for instance; or he may just have stumbled upon it, like one who noticed that the proprietor of a saloon where he occasionally stopped for a beer made a practice of cashing pay-cheques for employees of a near-by refinery.

Marks For Swag

Marks that have been tipped off are those that have been pointed out by others. One who tips off marks is called a finger-man or tipster; he may or may not be of the underworld. The standard remuneration for this service is ten per cent of the gross score.

Other things being equal, the cash mark is always preferable. Marks for swag, or loot readily convertible into cash, are still more numerous and usually even less well protected, but they have the considerable disadvantage that the take must be fenced or sold.

Since this involves a suicidal risk if undertaken through legitimate channels, swag is usually sold to a professional buyer of stolen goods. The fence not only helps himself to a whopping profit—he seldom pays more than twenty per cent even for gilt-edge swag—but often he is not reliable in the face of police pressure, and not uncommonly does business with police and politicians, or pays in money and information for tacit permission to operate.

Sometimes, particularly when jewellery or securities are involved, it is possible to by-pass the fence in favour of the company which has insured the loss. Settlement in such cases runs to about twenty per cent of the insured amount, no questions asked.

Several private detective agencies are widely known as specialists in negotiating such transactions, which also are often handled through lawyers.

Given a mark, the next step is "mobbing-up", or getting together the men who will work the job. A heist-mob may comprise from two to six or eight members—the type of mark is usually the determining factor. There are excellent reasons why the mob is generally of the minimum size compatible with efficient operation. One is selfish: "The smaller the mob, the bigger the cut." The other is protective: each additional member adds to the risk of a fall.

The true essentials of a heist-mob are a wheel-man and a rod-man. The former is a skilled driver, often a specialist who takes no other part. The rod-man's title is self-explanatory. A rod is a gun. Since most hold-ups involve the control of a number of people during the robbery, most mobs have two or more gun-wielding members.

How They Go About It

A mob forms rather casually. Eddie, let us say, has a promising mark. He decides that it can "go" three-handed. Thinking over the experienced men of his acquaintance who are out for action he fixes on Big Pete, who has a "rep" as a good man, which means that he is known to be trustworthy, dependable, and resourceful. He has plenty of belly, or courage. He has shown that he is a sticker who will not panic and leave the others to snift for themselves in the event of trouble, and he has repeatedly kept his mouth shut under police questioning.

Furthermore, he will not ourn, or cheat, his partners, he does not flash, or make a show of his money; and he has an air of calm authority which is valuable on the job. He can control a whole roomful of people without frightening them so that someone may do something foolish.

Eddie and Pete talk the job over—"cut it up," they say. Probably they could handle the whole thing, but to be on the safe side they had better have a man on the wheel. So one of them looks up Bangs, so called from his habit of causing his car to backfire during chases with a view to instilling a proper caution in amateur pursuers, who seldom require much encouragement to imagine they are being shot at.

When asked casually if he wants "a little action on the wheel," Bangs demands: what kind of action? What's in it? who is working? If the answers, which are given in general terms, are to his liking he says, "Okay, I'm in," and the mob is complete.

The detailed planning and preparation which constitutes the next stage is the most important part of the heist. Professionals agree that casing (as used in the underworld, the word means gathering information from observation) is far and away the most important part of laying out a heist.

Even when the tip includes detailed information, a good mob cases its marks with care. Tipsters often err. The size of the supposed haul is checked in advance whenever possible—tipsters are likely to be very optimistic about the size of a prospective touch. A knowledge of the floor plan, arrangement of furniture, position of doors and windows, and so forth, is essential to a fast, smooth piece of work.

Some heist-men like to get an advance look at the people on the inside as well.

Casing

Impressionable young squits who attend the movies too often and an occasional old towser who has had his job for thirty years—"heroes," the heist-man calls them sardonically—may, if not closely watched, rise in defence of the company's holders, especially if women or big losses are present. Armed guards are, of course, cased with care. A well-executed job takes so little time that alarm systems call for little or no attention unless the mark is a bank. Bank heists usually take several minutes.

Unless there is heavy pedestrian traffic, outside casing is usually done from a car or the window of a near-by building. Various ruses are resorted to in casing the inside, the commonest being the pose of having business to transact.

Wheel-Man's Job

Generally speaking, casing is the job of the inside-men. The wheel-man has work of his own. The procuring of the getaway car is one of his responsibilities. There are many car thieves who will deliver to specifications of year and make for a moderate fee. In general, a small, fast car of common make is preferred for work in city traffic, but a heavy one where the get-away entails a long run over country roads.

The wheel-man's other major responsibility is the layout of the get, or get-away route, a simple matter if the job is in a city, but complicated if a run to another locality is in prospect.

As a general thing each man furnishes his own weapon, usually a pistol. Revolvers are preferred to automatics, and the sub-machineguns so common in the movies are rarely used in real-life hold-ups, since they are cumbersome, difficult to acquire, and at once bring the crime under federal jurisdiction.

There is not much to the hold-up itself if the lay-out has been well done. Each man knows just what to do on the job, when to do it, and what to expect of the others. Unforeseeable complications aside, the actual robbery is largely a matter of going through the motions on schedule.

It is not unusual for a class mob to carry out a hold-up in as short a time as half a minute.

At The Meet

At a meet, or appointment, held a short time before the job is to go, the lay-out is gone over again, clothes are changed—if the mark is in a factory district the mob may work in overalls, if in a business district in business suits; the idea is to remain as inconspicuous as possible—and other last-minute details are attended to. The members of the mob leave singly and go to the mark by separate routes in order to avoid the possibility of being seen together by coppers to whom they may be known. The wheel-man brings the guns in the car.

The mob meet the car a block or so from the mark and rod themselves up. They walk to the job; the wheel-man pulls ahead and parks near the entrance in such a way that he can swing out from the kerb in a hurry.

If possible, the inside-men work covered, or masked.

This usually can be managed without difficulty unless the place must be entered directly from the street, and even then if scarves fastened with pins so that they may quickly be twitched up over the mouth and chin are used—the lower part of the face is the most easily identifiable.

One Man Does The Talking

Covered or "bald," the mob enters as casually as any other visitors. Melodramatics are for the movies. One man does the talking: "All right, folks, stay where you're at! Keep quiet! Keep your hands where I can see them! Nobody but the insurance company is gonna get hurt, so take it easy."

Generally this fellow stands near the door where he can keep the whole room under observation as well as intercept anyone who may come in while the robbery is in progress. He is the centre of attention. Most witnesses hardly notice the other inside-men, who go about their job of collecting the cash as quickly and with as little fuss as possible.

So far as may be, the mob are calm and polite on the job. "Cowboying," or the wild brandishing of pistols and shouting of orders in all directions is frowned upon—fear has made more heroes than courage ever has.

The Risk

However, courtesy on the job does not include softness or indecision.

A hold-up may easily become a shambles if the people under the gun think they detect nervousness or hesitation on the part of the man behind it.

The boys are particularly careful if women are present. Nobody can tell how women will react. Looks tell nothing. The little mouse who looks so scared a man itches to pat her on the head and say something soothing, may be really coolly examining the mob for warts or moles or counting the hairs on their knuckles as a means of future identification.

Let us not overlook the screamers, who are legion. The automatic yelper, who lets go involuntarily from surprise, is not much of a problem. Her scream is little more than a species of exclamation. The aboriginal, or ritual, screamer is a little more troublesome; her scream is a notice to all males that a poor defenceless female is in distress, and what are they going to do about it? Still, heist-men find that this one need only be ordered sharply to shut up and she will subside immediately. Then there is the smarty who lets out a shriek that can be heard streets away, and then claps hand to mouth and gives with the big eyes as if to say: "Her didn't mean to, but her couldn't help it; gweat big you fwightened her so!" Actually what is on her mind are newspaper headline: HEROINE OUTWITS DESPERATE BANDITS; PRETENDS HYSTERICS AND SUMMONS HELP; and she will identify great big you with such dramatics that every man on the jury will yearn to see you hung and quartered, whether or not you happen to have been on that particular job.

The consensus of opinion is that a good kick in the pants is what this number is asking for.

Real Problem

Worst of all screamers is the hysterical screamer. This one takes a kind of fit—clenches her eyes shut and lets loose at the top of her voice, and anything done to calm her is only likely to make her worse.

Heist-men know of no formula for dealing with this kind of screamer, though isolated successes are spoken of.

In some circumstances, as when there is a safe which must be opened, it may take the mob several minutes to get the swag, but usually it is merely a matter of picking it up and carrying it out. The man on the door remains a few seconds to give the others time to get to the cars, for despite his warning someone will probably throw up a window and begin yelling as soon as he leaves. As he comes out, the car already is inchin ahead.

The Get-Away

It is off the instant his foot touches the running-board. It whisks round the first corner, takes several others in quick succession, then straightens out for a run of two or three blocks down a street having little traffic.

If no car chase shows up behind, the get away car heads for wherever the front car—one legitimately owned by one of the mob—is parked. Meanwhile, the inside-men may have got in'o or out of overalls and transferred the money into the receptacle provided; where there is no pedestrian traffic outside, the mob may not take time on the job to put the loot in'o bags but carry it out in a wastepaper-basket or any other handy container.

One of the mob takes the swag and pistols in the front car to the place

(Continued on Page 23)

NEW PARACHUTE-LIFEJACKET

SQUADRON LEADER J. R. W. BLYTH, made his 1,029th parachute jump when he took part in the trials of a new airborne life-saving devices in the Great Bitter Lake, in the Suez Canal Zone. He caried 20 lbs of sand to represent the weight of pack and rifle. The parachutes were quickly bobbing on the surface—like inflated "armchairs".

THE DELUGE

THE DELUGE by Ian Niall (William Heinemann Ltd. London. Pages 276. 9s. 6d.

SOME years ago I read a brilliant first story about a predatory tribe, "No Resting Place". **The young writer Ian Niall was hailed by critics as a novelist who would go far. And so it was not without some curiosity that I picked up his latest novel "The Deluge", which has incidentally been recommended by the Book Society. I was not disappointed. I found that "The Deluge", in actual fact, is a novel of considerable merit, and of even more interest than merit.**

The author has mastered the art of suspense. Throughout the story we have a sense of impending disaster. The dam will burst, and the roaring, rushing waters will destroy the entire village. But when? Who will be its victims? With great daring Mr. Niall has chosen to look on his scene from the point of view of two old men. One of them actually "sees" the little inn being carried away in the Deluge, but his predictions are dismissed by the whole village as the delusions of an old man. The other, a drunken ex-soldier who bears a grudge against the whole village is in charge of the dam—his half-mumbled, incoherent warnings to his superior are as fruitless.

The characters are not presented as puppets of a malignant fate. Theirs is a small, domestic confused world but their personal fears, and private feelings give it tension, as they go about their business to the tune of the turbulent waters. We have the shrewish innkeeper's wife who devotes all her energy to getting others into trouble, the disappointed wife who nags her shiftless, unemployed husband constantly, their young daughter, dutiful Mary whose life they have wrecked, and who is determined, despite her parents' objection to go to the local dance that has become the symbol of her emancipation. Fate spares her—it does too the old bigamist who is forced to confess to his beloved second "wife" that he is not really married to her, his first shrewish wife being still alive

The background of the little village with its threatening deluge is filled in admirably, almost affectionately. The people are, however, viewed neither with the love nor the irony needed to give them life. It is an accomplished story: with more feeling it might have been enthralling

In Brief

INDIA IN MAPS:—(Issued by the Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Price Rupees 5. Pages 55.)

An attempt to present life in India and geographic, political and economic conditions through the medium of maps. The range is from "India's Trade," "Railways," "Races" and "Historical Sites" to "Newspapers," "Cinemas", "Hill Stations" and "Hotels". The Appendices are brief and factual

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC: By Prof. R. Malezieux and J. Rousseau. Translated by Prof. R.C. Ghosh (Das Gupta and Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Pages 146)

This is a guide to the new French constitution of 1946 The commentary by the two eminent jurists of the Faculty of Law, Paris, is analytical and critical, though not exhaustive.

P. D.

FROM MOSCOW TO WARDHA

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(Continued From Page 19)

side of the so-called Iron Curtain would finally suffocate and perish.

Emotional Substitute

This raises the decisive question: Where does each year's new levy of disenchanted go from 'Kronstadt'? 'Kronstadt' is not a dead end. It should be a stop on the road to a better terminus than dictatorship.

At 'Kronstadt', among the ex-Communists and among those Soviet supporters who, like myself, were never Communists, there is a type that might be called the authoritarian by inner compulsion. A changed outlook or bitter experience may wean him from Stalinism. But he still has the shortcomings which drove him into the Bolshevik camp in the first place.

He abandons Communism intellectually, yet he needs an emotional substitute for it. Weak within himself, requiring security, a comforting dogma, and a big battalion in which to stride lustily, he gravitates to a new pole of infallibility, absolutism and doctrinal certainty. He clings to something outwardly united and strong.

Often he deserts Communism because it is not secured enough, because it zigzags and flip-flops and and thus deprives him of the stability he craves. When he finds a new totalitarianism he fights Communism with Communistlike violence and intolerance. He is an anti-Communist 'Communist.'

Doriot, a French Communist leader, member of the Third International's ruling executive committee, became a Fascist and crusaded fiercely against Communism. Laval, former Communist, former French Premier, was later pro-Nazi and reactionary. Similarly since the war, many Italian, Rumanian, Hungarian and Polish Fascist and German Nazis, many thousands of them, have joined the nationalistic, totalitarian Communist Party of their country. Totalitarians of all feathers understand one another.

The authoritarian by inner compulsion does not forsake Stalin for his antithesis Gandhi. When the Generalissimo ceases to command his complete devotion, he embraces the General. When Storm Troopers butcher millions of his people he does not abjure terror; he takes up terror himself. His only reaction to dictatorship is the desire to be the dictator rather than the dictator's victim.

Regimentation

Dissatisfied, disillusioned commissar types are drawn from 'Kronstadt' towards new and apparently more heroic forms of regimentation, towards new and apparently less brutal absolutes, or towards a more successful totalitarianism. There 'Kronstadt' is a shift of loyalty, not a change of heart and mind.

A 'Kronstadt' is creative and socially valuable only when it represents a rejection of the methods of dictatorship and a conversion to the ideas of democracy.

No dictatorship is a democracy and none contains the seeds of liberty This I did not understand in the years when I was pro-Soviet. I believed that a temporary suspension of freedom would enable the Soviet regime to make rapid economic strides and then restore the freedom It has not happened.

The Soviet dictatorship has been barren of groceries because it has been barren of liberties. There can be no material security or economic democracy without political democracy. The millions in Soviet concentration camps and prisons thirty years after the revolution mock every claim of political or economic democracy.

Nor is there the slightest sign that the police state is withering away. On the contrary, every purge, alienates new groups and necessitates another purge, thus making the lawless purge a permanent weapon of the dictator against the people

Ends And Means

There is no freedom under a dictatorship because there are no inalienable rights. The dictator has so much power, and the individual so little, that the dictator can take away any right which he gives. The right to work, for instance, may mean to-day the right to work in a factory for pay and tomorrow the grim necessity to work in a concentration camp for starvation rations. And the citizen has no redress, for the dictator is the legislator, the executive, and the judge. The hard-working talented Soviet peoples deserve better and know better—for it is easy to love freedom. But they cannot help themselves, and each year the terror increases.

My pro-Sovietism led me into the further error of thinking that a system founded on the principle of 'the end justifies the means' could ever create a better world or a better human being.

Immoral means produce immoral ends and immoral persons under both Bolshevism and capitalism.

Ends like money, promotion, and successes are in themselves means to an end which constantly retreats. For individuals, therefore, most of life consists of means. And any way of life which reduces the pleasure and purity in means for the sake of a supernatural or natural future transforms life into a cold, unclean, unhappy corridor.

Dictatorship rests on a sea of blood, an ocean of tears, and a world of sufferings—the results of its cruel means. How then can it bring joy or freedom or inner or outer peace? How can fear, force, and misery make a better man?

My years of pro-Sovietism have taught me that no one who loves people and peace should favour a dictatorship. The fact that a system of society proclaims liberty and yet limits it is no reason for embracing a system which completely crushes liberty.

It is a good reason for eliminating the numerous limitations on personal, political, and economic liberty in all democracies and enriching democracy with Gandhian morality which consists, above all, of respect for means, man, and truth.

In retrospect I see that I turned to Soviet Russia because I thought it had the solution of the problem of power. Science places ever-growing power at the disposal of man and he does not know what to do with it. The twentieth century's biggest problem is the control of personal, group, and national power. My acceptance of Soviet Russia was I suspect, a by-product of my protest against the power over human beings which accumulated wealth and prosperity give to their owners. In my youth I read Progress and Poverty by Henry George. I imbibed the trust-busting spirit of the Theodore Roosevelt era and the liberalism and populism that were part of every poor American's heritage. Then Soviet Russia emerged promising to break for ever the power of landlords, trusts, big business, exploiters and private capital generally.

Monopoly Of Power

I have not changed my attitude on the dangers of excessive power. But I how realize that Bolshevism is not the way out because it is itself the world's biggest agglomeration of power over man. I boil at the injustices perpetuated on the unfortunate residents of company towns in the coal regions of my native state of Pennsylvania where the mining company owns the workers' homes and runs the only stores. But all of the Soviet Union is one gigantic company town in which the government controls all the jobs, owns all the homes and runs all the stores, schools, newspapers, etc., and from which there is no escape as there is for some from a Pennsylvania company town. Stalin's Russia is condemned as a 'police state.' That is a fraction of the evil. The Kremlin holds its citizens in subjugation not only by police-and-prison power but also by the greater power inherent in the ownership and operation of every economic enterprise in the nation.

Capitalism's trusts and cartels and monopolies are pygmies compared to the one mammoth political-economic monopoly which is the Soviet state. There is no appeal from its might because there is no power in the Soviet Union which does not belong to the government dictatorship.

Russia, therefore, taught me that alone the transfer of property from private hands to government hands does not conduce to freedom or improved living. If all property is transferred to the government, and if in the process the middle class, a decisive factor in modern industrial civilization, is ruined, nothing is gained; much, indeed, is lost.

Russia Cannot Solve It

What the world needs is a balance of economic and political power so that no party, no class, no government, no assembly of private interests is omnipotent and beyond challange. Soviet Russia lacks balance. This is the essence of dictatorship and this explains the Soviet Government's arbitrary acts abroad and at home in relation to workers, peasans, officials, Communists, musicians artists, etc. Russia cannot slove the problem of power because it is the ugliest manifestation of the problem.

After 'Kronstadt' the ex-friend of a dictatorship should proceed to work for a democrary in which power is so divided that it can never be monopolized even by a government with majority support, nor, of course, by a private group. A wise leader exercises restraint in the accumulation of power as well as in its use.

After 'Kronstadt' the ex-Communist or ex-apologist for Soviet Russia should enlist in a crusade for full liberty to dissenters and to those of contrasting religions, races, appearances, names, etc. The highest mark of culture is the ability to live in peace with persons who are different from ourselves; the alternatives are dullness and dictatorship.

After 'Kronstadt' the former supporters of Soviet Russia should support an internationalism which excludes nationalism. In theory, and perhaps in practice, some day nationalism need not conflict with internationalism. But the idea of one isolated country as a citadel of security or of capitalism or of socialism or as a paragon of virtue does actually prevent the growth of internationalist sentiment. When the tongue preaches world government, while the heart leaps to the military exploits and material successes of one's own nation, the tongue might as well be still. The racialist, the isolationist, the hater of a foreign people, be it enemy ex-enemy, or possible enemy is not an internationalist and only a paper advocate of world government. Ultimately, no nation can enjoy successes that are not shared. There is no real peace or happiness while your neighbour down the street or ten thousand miles away is suffering.

After 'Kronstadt,' above all, the 'Double Rejector' of the evil of dictatorship and the evil in democrary should mind the human being. All goals—national independence, internationalism, economic and scientific progress, national security, the preservation of capitalism, the establishment of socialism, etc.—are nothing in the abstract. They only have meaning in relation to the interests of living men, women, and children who are the means through which everything on earth is achieved. In one's zeal for a cause, it is possible to forget them or to suppose that they can wait or to imagine that they don't mind. In one's absorption in an ideal, it is possible to imagine that one generation can be sacrificed for the sake of its descendants. But sacrificing people may become a habit onto the second and third generation. I thought, in my Soviet phase, that I was serving humanity. But it is only since then that I have really discovered the human being. He is means and ends.

CONCLUDED

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

SO you are going to have a party, and you cannot stop talking about it. Everywhere you go, you say importantly, "I think I'll have yellow candles on my cake this year!"... ... "Mother said she was going to make nice 'bhajias' for my party today."... ... "I think I'll get a new dress for my party next week." Things like that.

Of course, the other children will be interested, because everybody likes to hear about parties. But is it kind to talk so much about yours?

After all, you cannot invite everybody in your town, suburb or village. You can invite only a few friends, not a houseful, and it is not fair to make your party sound so gay and exciting that all your friends wish they could go. They may even think you intend to invite them—every one of them—just because you told them about it.

Talking About Parties

Not all children are fortunate enough to have parties, or even to be invited to them. You know that some of the children you know won't be invited to yours because you won't have room for all of them. So why raise their hopes, only to disappoint them, hurt their feelings, or perhaps make them feel unwanted and left out?

Do not keep talking and talking about your party just because you are one of the lucky children who can have parties. That's bragging.

Invite as many friends as you can, either by sending them little notes or messages through some of your chums. Then make your party plans quietly.

If some child seems hurt because he was not asked, simply say, "I wish I could have a bigger party and invited all my friends. Perhaps I can some day, and won't we have fun?" (But don't say this unless you really mean it!)

Receiving The Guests

When your party guests arrive, open the door and make them feel welcome by saying something friendly and pleasant, such as, "Oh come in, Sarala Behn— Madhu Bhai! I'm so glad to see you!"

Don't leave Sarala standing in the middle of the floor, but show her where to sit, and be sure she is not alone, but with another child to show she can talk. If she has brought you a present, thank her for it, and show that you are really happy to receive it.

Be happy about all your presents, and don't show that you like one better than you like another. Perhaps Madhu Bhai has brought you a book just like the one your Aunt gave you last Divali. Don't say, "Oh, dear, I already have this!" for Madhu's pleasure would be spoiled by such a thoughtless remark. Thank him for the gift—and don't tell all your secrets.

Duties Of A Host

Remember that you are the host and a host has many important duties. You must make your guests feel welcome, help them to join in the games, take an interest in everything they say and do. If one of them wins a game, show that you are glad. Mohan may be your very best friend but this is no time to go into a muddle with him in a corner.

When the party is over, tell each child good-bye at the door. They will thank you for the party and say they had a good time. You should say something like, "I'm so glad you came. And thanks again for the nice present."

To be a good host you must, at all times, be polite. If you cannot decide what is the polite and proper thing to do, think of the following old saying:

"Politeness means to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way!"

Mount Everest Grows

It is reported that in the recent geological disturbances Mount Everest, highest peak in the world, rose by 200 feet, which would mean that it is now 29,202 feet high.

The peak was named after Sir George Everest, then Surveyor General of the old Trigonometrical Survey of India, but its discoverer was Shri Radhanath Sikhdar, a Bengali clerk in his department. One morning in 1852 Shri Sikhdar a mathematical prodigy, rushed into the room of his Chief and exclaimed in ecstasy, "Sir, I have discovered the highest peak in the world!"

Sir George Everest confirmed the clerk's findings and the world soon heard of its tallest mountain, Shri Radhanath, nicknamed "Leviathan Babu" by Sir George Everest for his exceptional abilities, rose to be Chief Computor of the Trigonometrical Survey.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House Balkan-ji Bari Unit meets twice on Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. Children play games, sing songs and relate stories. The Unit has also a collection of books.

There are many Balkan-ji-Bari Units spread throughout Bombay City and Suburbs and almost all parts of India. If you wish to visit any of them just let us know the locality of your residence, and we shall supply you the necessary information.

Do you wish to join the Balkan-ji-Bari ((All-India Children's Association) as its member? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar— Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to receive also your contributions for publication in this corner.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari, Gandhi Nagar, Kolhapur.

H.E. Dr. K. N. Katju Governor of West Bengal addressing the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls.

THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT—I

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(Continued from page 6)

experience of life that most situations were unknown to her, and this was worse than any she had ever dreamed of—alone in this mysterious land, with a man whose reason seemed to have gone, and she without even any knowledge as to what funds they possessed. Her husband was in the habit of attending to all money matters himself, merely giving her a small allowance for her simple personal needs.

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With the idea that she must at all costs find a doctor as soon as possible, she carefully secured the bedroom door and made her way to the lift.

She was faint with hunger now, but did not realise it in her anxiety.

She was wearing (for the dinner of which she had not partaken) a simple, flowing evening gown of black, of a somewhat bygone fashion which nevertheless suited her well, with a long-fringed shawl of dull, gold-coloured silk about her shoulders. Her abundant dark hair was plainly secured in its usual huge knot on the nape of her neck and her face was innocent of all make-up save a dusting of powder over the nose and cheeks. But her usually calm grey eyes were bright and star-like with anxiety and her pale skin flushed. Never, perhaps, had she looked more attractive. The greater part of her life had been so dull, so uniform, so full of repression and firm self-control, that many of the muscles of her face had been left in almost perpetual disuse. Never on her own account would she have consented to half the emotional abandon that was now transforming her—but the fear that was nerving her to hurry forth thus, at night, into this strange city, alone, was for her husband, her good, dear husband, and she felt no scruple. A new woman seemed to be looking out from the former quiet, thoughtful face, and if she had glanced into the mirror on the wall of the lift, she would scarcely have known herself.

With hardly a clear thought in her mind, she hastened down the entrance steps and through the little garden to the street, then paused, undecided, until a curious glance from the Pathan on gate duty sent her walking nervously away, careless of her direction.

At a corner she came up to a group of poorly dressed individuals who filled her with sudden alarm. They looked to her like gangsters, likely to snatch at her little gold-bead bag. Actually they were a group of menials off duty, discussing the vagaries of their masters and mistresses, and their curious stares were due to their surprise at seeing this scared-faced memsahib, in evening dress, on foot and unaccompanied at this late hour. European memsahibs in evening dress were never seen without an escort and seldom without a car or taxi.

Quickening her pace to get away from the supposed gangsters and nervously averting her head, she collided with a tall gentleman who was descending from a car. By firmly catching her by the arm he saved her from falling, at the same time expressing, in cultured English, the hope that she was not hurt. Something in that brief contact seemed to steady her and bring peace where there had been confusion. She suddenly knew how afraid and distraught she had been since the moment that her husband had looked at her with the glassy eyes of delirium—and now she was not afraid any more.

Unconsciously she exhaled a deep breath of relief.

The man was large, tall, and gave an impression of great strength, both physical and mental. He was in every way very masculine, even as she (though she had never given it a thought) was intensely feminine. There was something in each that seemed the complement of the other. This they both sensed almost overwhelmingly and simultaneously—he, with perfect knowledge, she, almost unconsciously, and in all ignorance of its meaning.

"You are in trouble—"he said, then, protectively—"What can I do for you?"

She saw now that he was an Indian and that he wore a dark sherwani. Shyly, she withdrew a step.

"My husband is ill," she said simply, "and I am looking for a doctor."

"I am a doctor. Would you like to take me to your husband?"

A doctor! As easy as that! Why—it was little short of miraculous! Abruptly, absurdly, she found herself in tears.

"Come, come! Why do you cry?" He patted her shoulder soothingly—"I shall do whatever I can. Where do you live?"

"At this—hotel—here—"

"At the Taj? Then—dry your eyes. You cannot go back weeping, can you? Sit in my car for a minute and put yourself to rights"

How kind this stranger was! How comforting! With no fear at all she seated herself in the darkness of the car and blew her nose on her tiny handkerchief, brushed the tears from her cheeks and began pouring out a recital of her husband's illness, their recent coming to India, and her feeling of helplessness to-night in a town where she had no friends at all and hardly knew anyone to whom she could as yet apply the term 'acquaintance'.

It seemed most natural and agreeable to find her hand resting in the stranger's warm clasp. She experienced from this a feeling of mingled consolation and sweetness that was unlike anything she had known before. Then, the thought of her husband lying alone drove all other thoughts and feelings away.

"Let us go to him—" she exclaimed breathlessly.

(To Be Continued)

A Literary Rebel

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(Continued from Page 2)

have been indignant about it, because he would have realized that happiness is impossible anyhow.

But this admission is a psychological impossibility to a 100-percent American like Lewis. In the oldest state document issued U. S. as a nation committed itself to "the pursuit of happiness," and pursue it we must, or repudiate our birthright.

Lewis proclaimed—and piled up mountains of evidence to prove—that Americans are unhappy largely by their own fault. Their stupidity renders them incapable of seeing in which direction true happiness lies. Their cowardice renders them incapable of grasping happiness when it is within their reach. Their blind greed sends them chasing after some will-o'-the-wisp that leads them into the mire. All this the average American must admit is very true. There was nothing in the assertion that came into collision with his most profound conviction, so he accepted Lewis as a prophet—of the order of Jeremiah, no doubt, but a prophet.

For he never fell into the heresy of denying that happiness exists 'in posse'. On the contrary, in 'Arrowsmith' he portrayed its attainment. Young Dr. Arrowsmith went after it the hard way, to be sure, and the happiness of discovering what makes a man's liver do what it does is a stern, austere form of happiness that does not appeal to many of us. Nevertheless, it is conceivable; and even a Babbitt will readily grant that the happiness of a scientific mind is not necessarily that of a realtor. The point is that by the exercise of indomitable will power Arrowsmith pursued happiness and eventually overtook it. In the assumption that this is possible the book is American to the core.

This was the essence of the literary revolt of the twenties, of which Sinclair Lewis was one of the great chiefs. The whole crew denounced Americans furiously, and the public loved it, to the amazement of those who overlooked the fact that Americans were being denounced, but not the American ideal.

We were, in fact, unhappy, and to be told that it was our own fault was quite bearable; what would have been unbearable was to be told hat there is no happiness, and that pursuit of it is utterly vain. If we are unhappy because we are stupid and blind, then to develop intelligence and vision is a way out-difficult, indeed and a faint hope, but nevertheless possible and a hope.

In that they did not proclaim the impossibility and deny the hope the writers of the twenties remained well within the line of American literary tradition. Their thunderous assaults upon the frauds and imbecilities, the hypocrisies and quackeries of their time were reformist, not revolutionary; and the mood of America has been reformist most of the time since its beginning.

Where Sinclair Lewis will eventually stand in the hierarchy of American letters is not for this generation to decide, but there is no doubt that "Main Street", "Rabbitt" and, I think, "Arrowsmith" will survive, if only as genre pictures.

It is my own belief that future generations will find in them a good deal more, but that may be a prejudiced view because I believe that the American philosophy of life is going to have a long run. We are not ready for quietism. We still believe that when something is wrong, something can be done about it; and a raucous voice bawling out the wrong is not yet to us mere sound and fury, but a trumpet blast summoning the mighty men of valor to stand to their arms.

Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

Neither side vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A Q 6
♡ 6 5 3
◇ K 7
♣ A Q 9 6 2

WEST
♠ 9 5 4
♡ A 10 7 4
◇ J 5 4 2
♣ 7

EAST
♠ 8 7 3 2
♡ J 8
◇ Q 9 6 3
♣ K 5 3

SOUTH
♠ K J 10
♡ K Q 9
◇ A 10 8
♣ J 10 8 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	All Pass		

"THIS probably will seem pretty elementary to you," writes A. G. M. of Jersey City, "but it has caused a certain amount of coolness between me and my favourite partner, who happens to be my wife. Human nature being what it is, my wife refuses to accept my decision but says (and I hope she stands by it) that she will accept your opinion on the matter.

"West opened a low heart against my wife's game contract at no-trump. East put up the jack and declarer won at once with the queen. She defends this play on the ground that there was a possibility of making another heart trick later on. She then took the club finesse, losing to East's king. East returned a heart, and naturally West took the rest of that suit.

"My wife claims that the result was bad luck. I claim that it was bad play. What is your opinion?"

We find ourselves completely on the spot. Anybody who tries to settle an argument between a husband and wife ought to know in advance that he can expect only the fate traditionally reserved for busybodies and peacemakers. However, the lady's statement that she will abide by our decision flatters us and lulls to sleep our native caution.

Friend husband is perfectly correct. Declarer's play was not up to the best expert standard. The first heart trick should have been refused in order to exhaust the hearts held by East. Then when East won the club finesse, holding no hearts, he would be unable to give his partner the lead. South would easily win ten tricks.

At tournament bridge, there might be some excuse for winning the first heart trick in an attempt to win everything that wasn't nailed down. At rubber bridge, however, the safety of the contract should dictate a refusal to win the first heart trick.

THE SHAVIAN REVOLUTION

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(Continued from Page 2)

journalism witty marginal comments on the life of his times.

He was too much of a buffoon to offer a coherent philosophy of life. And only Simple Simons will expect from him a solution of the problems of his age. He wielded the dialectical shillelagh, but he did not know what to hit and so he went blundering about bull-in-a-china-shop fashion with nothing but his conscience and hat hatred of injustice and oppression and his overwhelming sense of pity or compassion.

Though he wrote three tragedies, St. Joan, the Doctor's Dilemma and Major Barbara, yet even in these he could not get rid of his sense of compassion. He gave us the pity and the terror of it, and was horrified at what he had done. He was congenitally incapable of the "saeva indignatio" of Swift or the un-relieved gloom of Hardy: the bleakness of the human prospect frightened him. And even in his most pessimistic plays, Geneva and Too True to be Good, he dissolved the horror of it all in a flood of laughter.

Again in his thought, Bralisford found a streak of Shelley. Shelley made him a Socialist and a vegetarian. Shaw read the whole of Shelley prose and verse at the end of his teens. His horror at the cruelty of imprisonment, his belief in the fundamental equality of all living things, his insistence that "equality is essential to good breeding" and that we must evolve a democracy of superman, and the fundamental belief behind the Back to Methuselah that we can create ourselves by willing, all this is pure Shelley and Shelley drew his views from Godwin's doctrine of perfectibility. Shaw's great achievement was that in spite of the materialism of his age, inspite of the Neo-Darwinians, he brought back the mind to the universe and with it as he himself put it "justice, mercy and humility."

Shaw was in the great tradition of catholic humanism. He had the temper of a Voltaire or a Swift. Just as Voltaire bridged the gulf between the decline of the France of le roi soleil and the French Revolution, Shaw marked the transition of England from Victorianism to modernism.

And like Swift he had a terrible power of seeing into the logic of things. And like both Voltaire and Swift, he was an intellectual aristocrat with a very human conscience and a terrible sense of indignation. But Shaw too had a single-track mind. Inspite of his compassion, he did not love the simple things of life.

He believed in bullying human beings to their senses: because he was always so much in the right, he always looked upon the rest of humanity as being so much in the wrong and therefore it must be forcibly converted. He was a great debunker but he was incapable of getting behind the ideas he was debunking.

Nobody wants slums, tobacco-roads, poverty, waste, violence and disease and yet all these exist. Shaw knew this but when he came to face these problems his answer always was—these things should not be. But that is neither here nor there. He could never get under the skin of modern character, and see them as victims of an inexorable logic of things which they have brought upon themselves and which they cannot escape. He was a worshipper of perfection and part of him was a bully. His ideal always remained to be a stream-lining of life on the pattern of what he thought to be just and right—an ideal of perfection and a world of sanity from which sentiment, illusions, loyalty, the other simple pleasures of life including sleep were eliminated. He was an enemy of normality, because so many normal people were foolish. He had no reverence for simplicity and his ideal was a static incurious civilization. He wanted to make men rational and his formula was—exalt, Reason and thwart instinct. And he pedalled his austere philosophic ware under the garb of Socialism, Progress, Science, Reason and the Life-Force. Though he did expose the weak-spots of modern civilization and debunked many existing creeds, yet in his plays he gave no evidence of the fact that he was on the side of Progress and Democracy.

His was the case of the rationalist, anti-sentimental intellectual who wants to put an end to ordinary life with all its faults and blind-alleys, because his utopia cannot come, as long as men remain what they are,—simple, loving, kind and good. And ultimately Shaw ended by worshipping power which, to him, was another attribute of Good or the reasonable.

His best—drawn characters like Undershaft, Caesar, Napolean, symbolise power in action. But Shaw did not realise that the will to power can and does exist independently of Goodness or Justice and that his Superman may be the greatest totalitarian despot which the world has ever known. Touch the blind-spot in men, and you can make them act in anyway you like. Touch the week-spot in the chocolate soldier and he turns out to be not so chocolate-minded after all. And therefore whenever he took the theme of war as in Arms and the Man, the bungled-soldiers are not ridiculous, at least not to themselves; they are the slaves of the will to power, the slaves of their own idealism. The theme which is missing from Arms and the Man and which is a vital part of the whole situation is the will to power.

That is why Shaw never understood the danger of modern totalitarianism. Men are such bungling fools that probably, they cannot ever create a social organisation which can be both ruthless and efficient, unless of course we have the super-men. Shaw did not realise the potentialities of human nature. He was incapable of seeing life in the round; he was incapable of seeing the whole man with his potentialities and weaknesses in one comprehensive vision. He simplified life, and he simplified human beings and he could see them posing before his eyes in statuesques and at times a ludicrous attitude. He gave us the comedy of it, but he could not creatively imagine the tragic dimensions or the potential threat of a frozen attitude, more fossil-like than human.

Shaw was always kicking against the Victorian pricks, but after a time he rested on his oars. His opinions were formed in the period of rebellion against Victorianism, and he had perfected shocking as a fine art. He was destructive, but he did not realise that the whole of life could not possibly be thrown on the scrap-heap without something more dangerous rushing in to fill the vacuum. This was the great flaw in Shaw: it was not so much his own as the flaw of the Christian Humanist tradition of Dickens, Morris and Kingsley. And I am sure that the great Victorian humanitarians would have adopted the Shavian brand of Socialism if they had lived down to the times of Shaw. "You are an economic revolutionary", wrote Shaw to Hyndman, "I am a moral revolutionary interested not in the class-war, but in the struggle between human vitality and the artificial system of morality." This was the basis of Shavian Socialism. His socialism was not a philosophy which coloured his world-view, but it was his world-view which coloured his Socialism.

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And yet it is possible to admire Shaw without agreeing with his philosophy in general; for I am sure, that a work of art is much more than all the ideas expressed in it put together. As long as an artist's world-view is not perverse, or wicked or foolish, it is possible to admire his work without agreeing with him at all. And Shaw's world-view is not altogether false, at least, not false all the time. And Shaw did create an illusion of life by the vitality and the intellectual power of his drama. It is true that he simplified life and dealt with leading motifs under the garb of ideas; but frozen in his plays is a whole age with its terrific tempo of change, and the illusion is much more important than the spurious cures of Shaw or his philosophy about it.

Hold-ups For Big Cash

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(Continued from Page 20)

prearranged for the meet. The other inside-men may accompany him, or if they want to play it safe all the way, go separately. The wheel-man continues in the getaway car to in a part of the city where, having d down the interior to remove finger-prints, he ditches it.

By the time he arrives at the meet, the money probably already has been pieced up into as many p.les as there are members of the mob, says, "take hold of one."

"There she is," one of the others

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SQUANDERMANIA IN NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Indiscriminate Use Of 'Sulfa' And Penicillin

BY M. E. LAMPARD, M. D.

ON July 5th, 1948, the doctors were given a blank cheque to draw on the nation's bank-account to any extent that they considered advisable in the interests of their patients' health. They still have in practice a supply of those blank cheques, but the more they spend on drugs, dressings, etc., the less will there be to use for new hospitals, wages, salaries and fees, as an upper limit has been fixed for the cost of the N.H.S.

I can order for any of my patients literally any drug that I consider advisable and that can be obtained. The newer it is the more expensive it is, if it latter proves a success it will be given an official name and being by then free for any firm to market, it will be cheaper. Thus I have a man with paralysis agitans, who used formerly to be kept compartively free from excess salivation and shaking by large doses of stramonium, a comparatively cheap drug; but in a generous moment I prescribed artane, a new preparation from America costing 45s. per hundred tablets, and, as he states that he is less liable to the uncontrolled rolling upwards of his eyes that is common in this disease, presumably I must continue to give it to him for the rest of his life, which may be a long one, unless a better and perhaps even more expensive drug appears. He has a wife and children, and I might think that the 9s. per week that now goes on his tablets might be better spent on his family's food and clothing, but I cannot supplement those. Artane has not enabled him to go to work. Would that dol. 1.40 now being spent on artane perhaps be more use to the nation if it were spent on machinery or food from U.S.A.? asks the author in his article in "The Spectator".

Trumpeted Remedies

We older doctors know the approximate cost of most of the drugs we use, as we have had to buy them for our private patients, but no doctor under thirty, and hardly a specialist, has any idea of the cost of the medicines he uses. Formerly when a G.P. had found that dextro-amphetamine sulphate, for instance, which is the same as dexedrine, used to cost perhaps a quarter of the price, he would buy the former; but now that the State pays all, perhaps he does not trouble quite so much to remember and laboriously to write out the tounge-twisting official name, when the advertised name comes so much more readily to his pen. Moreover, every three or six months a traveller from nearly every firm of manufacturing chemists calls on him and extols the new preparations of his firm, whereas no one comes to remind him of the well-tried older remedies or of the latest official substitutes for the medicines that cost the earth.

We like to keep up to date in treatment and give our patients the best, but seeing so many remedies introduced with a flourish of trumpets, only to be discarded after two or three years of thorough use, I sometimes think that I should do better for my patients if I kept deliberately three years behind the times.

Sometimes a new remedy makes the exceptional patient much worse (e.g. gives him a new rash to add to his old one) so that anyway for skins I think that the older ointments and lotions are preferable.

To take one instance, I once had a young locum, a thoroughly good man and a capable doctor, who used to prescribe twenty-five benadryl capsules at 7s. 6d. for most of the allergic-looking rashes that he saw on my patients. Had he given them three or four to try first from his stock of samples, he would have found that most of these skin conditions do not benefit from benadryl, though doubtless the makers would reply that one must use a lot before one can be sure that they do not help. The answer to that is that several of my skin cases whom I could not cure, and who had to wait for their appointment with the dermatologist at the hospital, cured themselves in that time.

So often, in fact nearly always, Nature cures the patient, and the doctor merely prevents him making himself worse. But unfortunately most patients and many doctors ascribe the cure to whatever medicine they happen to be taking while they get better.

Penicillin And Sulfa

Let us now examine expenditure in hospitals. When penicillin was first introduced it was used in doses of 10,000 to 20,000 units every three to four hours and worked like a charm. Now we give 500,000 units every twelve hours or more often, and sometimes give a "sulpha" drug, too, so that we do not find out which has cured our patients. Incredible quantities of penicillin are squirted into their poor hides for quite trivial reasons. A patient of mine was given in hospital large amounts for a thrush organism that was found in her throat, even long after the penicillin-sensitive organisms had been killed, and the insensitive ones, particularly the one that causes bad smells in the large intestine, losing their rivals in the mouth, flourished exceedingly there. She died a few days later of nephritis.

Dettol cream is poured into a bowl when we only need a dessertspoonful to rub on our hands. A piece of elastoplast four times the requisite size is clapped over a patient's dressing. Gas-rings are left full on with nothing over them. No nurse has the foggiest idea of the cost of the medicaments she uses

A woman has a stroke in London, is kept in hospital there a month, and two months later, after she has returned to her home some fifty-odd miles away, an ambulance is sent from London to take her up to "out-patients" at the hospital where she has been in bed, just for a "check-up". Perhaps, if she had had to pay for the four ambulance journeys there and back herself, she would have said: "Cannot my own G.P. do this for me and report to the hospital?

Personally, I should like all my patients who are substantially crippled with rheumatoid airthritis to winter in Egypt (but I doubt if they ever will) at the expense of the State. If every patient needing an X-ray or a pathological test were to get it, we should have to double the former departments and treble or quadruple the latter at once, and as pathological tests became more elaborate and costly, as they do every year, we could comfortably multiply the laboratories by ten in the next twelve years.

The operation of thoracoplasty costs the State about £1,000 and sometimes cures T.B. Could the money be better spent on providing village settlements for the isolation and better supervision of this disease?

Expensive Cure

Now for the remedies. First, let every doctor and nurse know the rough cost of what he or she uses, particularly by printing the cost beside the name of every remedy mentioned in the National Formulary. I shall never forget that, when in 1923 my impoverished teaching hospital issued a list of the comparative cost of all the mixtures in its formulary, I found that almost the most expensive one was that chosen most often as a "placebo", to keep the patient quiet and contented, with no hope of curing him thereby. After all, if I think that two drugs are equally efficacious in treating a disease, I should use the cheaper. My next two suggestions will be very unpopular among my colleagues, but it is known that the amount to be spent in the N. H. S. is to be limited in future. Why not then allocate to each hospital its ration of money for the year and say bluntly that the more it spends on heat, light and drugs, the less there will be for wages, etc

After all, it is the truth. So pay everyone 90 per cent of his wage or fee, and after all the expenses of the place have been paid for the year, divide what is left of the other 10 per cent according to what is due to each worker in the hospital.

MUSIC AIDS DEVOTION

Geeta Roy, one of the well-known artistes, sang two Bhajans at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on the occasion of the 116th birthday anniversary celebrations of Shree Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

Pannalal Ghosh giving a flute performance at Ramkrishna Ash[illegible]

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